"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; westerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,122. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market raided.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅜c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, Western creamery, 17c; iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday agreed to the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill and then passed a number of measures to increase the efficiency of departments of the army. In the Senate the Hawaiian debate was continued. Mr. Caffery was the only speaker.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria presented a scarfpin to Maurice Grau, an American, for the production of the opera "Romeo and Juliet" at Windsor Castle. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York opened the Press Bazaar at the Hotel Cecil in behalf of the London Hospital. Earthquake shocks were felt in Rome, Aquila, and other places, and several persons were killed. Okuma Stagaki has formed the first party Cabinet in the history of Japan.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Preparations are being made to mobilize the First New York Regiment, which is to be sent to Manila.

Page 3.

Influential local men have sent to the United States Senate a telegram declaring themselves heartily in favor of closer commercial relations with Canada, and urging the Senate to restore the appropriation for the Canadian Commission.

The naval transport Panther, which landed the marines at Guantanamo, returned to this port yesterday. She brings a number of relics of the war, including the contact mines which were struck by the Texas and Marblehead, and which were only prevented from exploding by barnacles that had jammed the plungers.

Page 5.

While cleaning the basement of the building at 1,140 Second Avenue, Peter Frisco, an Italian, was killed by a live electric light wire.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday and decided to postpone negotiations until Fall. Russell Sage says that he is told that three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners are short of Manhattan stock.

At the Sheepshead Bay track Autumn won the Surf Stakes in easy manner. The best race of the day, the handicap, at a mile and three-sixteenths, was won by Damien by a neck over Thomas Cat. Sloan rode four winning mounts.

Page 7.

Adam Hudson, the negro janitor of the Stevens Building, is dead. He left a fortune of $30,000.

Funeral services over the body of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger were held in Trinity Church yesterday.

In the Trinity Building auction salesroom yesterday, Oscar Hammerstein's big combination theatre, the Olympia, was sold at auction for a little over $967,000.

About 225 members of the New York Press Association were in the city on their way to Patchogue, L. I., where the forty-second annual convention of the association is to be held. They saw the sights of New York and were more or less astonished.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union on Monday night a committee was appointed to co-operate in the work of the Woman's Municipal League. A resolution "that the Executive Committee aid in the indictment and prosecution of the election officers found guilty of illegal practices in the Nineteenth Assembly District" was adopted.

Page 9.

The Standard Distilling and Distributing Company elected officers and will be ready for active operations by July 1.

Page 12.

The proposition to issue $23,000,000 in bonds was again defeated in the Board of Aldermen, the Brooklyn members with one exception throwing their votes against it.

At a meeting of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association yesterday, it was decided not to increase the price of beer, but to compel the brewers to bear the war tax.

The internal revenue offices in this city were besieged yesterday by business men in quest of the new tax stamps. The supply on hand was very small, and there was much grumbling among the disappointed applicants.

A committee of the Merchants' Association called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and showed why the City Government should aid the association in its work of promoting the city's trade. The Mayor expressed his appreciation of what the association has done and is doing and suggested that the committee submit a plan by which the municipality can take part in the work.

Arrivals at Hotel and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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CERVERA TO MOVE FOR PEACE.

Important Step by Spanish Admiral Said to be Contemplated in Madrid Political Circles.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Admiral Cervera, it is rumored in political circles, will immediately undertake a step, the probable result of which will be favorable to peace."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf States and the North Atlantic States. A marked depression is central in Manitoba, and the pressure is generally low on the Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has risen in the lake region and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature is lower on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau and higher in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

Showers, with clearing weather, are indicated for New England and the North Atlantic Coast. Showers will occur in the Lower Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys. The temperature will continue high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the weather will be warm throughout the Middle Atlantic States and the Central Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	60	67	70
6 A. M.	60	65	70
9 A. M.	67	70	75
12 M.	71	77	80
4 P. M.	71	79	79
6 P. M.	70	71	78
9 P. M.	68	71	75
12 P. M.	67	70	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅛
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 4 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

SANTIAGO ONLY THREE MILES OFF

Vanguard of Our Troops Occupy the Enemy's Position.

CITY IS PLAINLY VISIBLE

No Losses Reported While Making the Advance.

STATION OF THE ARMY

Gen. Chaffee's Command Skirmishes Toward the City—Pacificos Report a Spanish Loss of 166.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It was very late in the day when the first dispatch within two days came to the War Department from Gen. Shafter. It read as follows:

Off Siboney, June 27, (9 P. M.,)
via Playa Del Este.

Adjutant General, Washington:

All is progressing well. We occupied today an advance position abandoned by the enemy yesterday on the Sevilla and Santiago Road, west of the San Juan River, within three miles of Santiago, and from which it can be plainly seen.

SHAFTER, Major General, commanding.

It is apparent that a very satisfactory rate of progress has been made toward the town of Santiago itself, without suffering any losses since the bloody skirmish of Friday last. Altogether, the performance is regarded as very gratifying by the department officials here. As near as can be gathered from the brief dispatch, the American army is now at the fork in the road one branch of which leads to Santiago and the other to Morro Castle, at the entrance to the harbor. Gen. Shafter is thus free to move in either direction, according to the demands of the campaign. With the 1,300 men who reinforced him yesterday on the Yale and the additional brigade that will reach him by to-morrow, it may be possible to make even more rapid progress in the advance upon Santiago, as these men can be relied upon to relieve the main body of troops from the necessity of keeping open the line of communication between Shafter and his base at Daiquiri.

Meanwhile further reinforcements are being prepared and dispatched as rapidly as the best energies of the department can direct, and it is believed that several thousand men sailed from Tampa to-day directly for Santiago. The department has had in mind the difficulties of the campaign that are just developing to the public eye, such as the use for the first time in civilized war of barbed-wire fencing as a means of defense, and, acting upon the advice of some of our army officers who were in Cuba while the fighting was confined to the Spaniards and the insurgents, a certain number of men in each regiment have been provided with wire cutters and charged with the duty of cutting down these fences so as to permit the advance of the troops.

It probably will be necessary to shell out the force defending these wire chevaux de frise before they can be cut unless the men in charge of that duty are to be unduly exposed to danger. This will involve a larger use of field artillery than would be required in ordinary warfare. The officials here have been forehanded as to these details, and in fact have provided for the use of barbed wire by our own forces, having sent about 150 tons of this wire with Gen. Merritt's expedition.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

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AT THE FRONT, ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Gaumo, about a mile, and a tug lies three and a half miles from the Spanish intrenchments.

Gen. Lawton's Brigade rests on the road to Santiago de Cuba. The Third Brigade, under Gen. Chaffee, the Seventeenth, Twelfth and Seventh Regiments, holds the trench with his command lying across the road and river.

The First Brigade, the Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts, under Gen. Clarke, lies on the left flank, slightly in the rear, and the Second Brigade, the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth, occupies the opposite position on the right flank.

Gen. Wheeler, with the cavalry, is in the rear, between Sevilla Hills and the Rio Gaumo.

A strong line of outpost is maintained ahead.

Gen. Chaffee's Brigade, with 3,000 Cubans under Gen. Aguirra, and several hundred under Col. Gonzales, was skirmishing toward the city this morning.

The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the ground on the American right flank, and our auxiliaries occupied the blockhouses in that vicinity which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated toward Santiago de Cuba. No fatalities are reported.

Gen. Lawton, Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position, and, with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans, have very good maps of the roads and defenses of the city.

Much information has also been obtained from Spanish pacificos who have slipped out of the city and given themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago de Cuba. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations, and that all the supplies are being held for their use. The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos also say, are suffering from want of food, and they report that seventy-seven Spaniards were killed and that eighty-nine were wounded as the result of the engagement of Friday last with the commands of Gen. Young and Col. Wood.

GEN. SHAFTER AT THE FRONT.

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JURAGUA, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—At about 2 o'clock this afternoon Major Gen. Shafter, in command of the United States army of invasion, arrived here on board the transport Seguranca from Daiquiri, with Col. John Jacob Astor, Capt. Stewart Brice, and Lieuts. Miley and Noble and his staff. He was met by Gen. Bates, who was superintending the landing of commissary supplies in the surf. Gen. Shafter, in full uniform and wearing a straw helmet, was soon mounted on a large, handsome horse, and rode through the town, surveying the scene of the landing operations and the camps of the troops. He halted for a moment before the cottage which serves as the headquarters of the Cuban insurgents, where Gens. Garcia and Castillo paid their respects to the American commander. About an hour later Gen. Shafter struck on the road to the front in order to consult with Gen. Wheeler and the division commanders and look over the field of operations before Santiago de Cuba. The General said he would probably return to the Juragua headquarters to-night.

SPANISH SOLDIERS GATHERING.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The most startling information obtained from the centre of action is that since the advance began almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This statement is made on the authority of Gen. Lawton, and he is also of the opinion that Gen. Pando may be able to effect a junction with Gen. Linares at Santiago de Cuba.

WITH THE ADVANCE GUARD.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made.

At present it taxes the Quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies sufficient to last until to-night, and as this dispatch is being written another train of ammunition is coming in. A train of ammunition has reached Gen. Chaffee's brigade, and a battery of gatling guns and dynamite guns attached to the Rough Riders has been moved on Gen. Wheeler's camp.

There is no high ground in the present position where Hotchkiss or gatling guns could be put into position, but a little further on is ground where guns can be mounted and from which an effective fire can be directed at the Spanish intrenchments. There were no alarms last night. Many of our officers are amazed, as they have looked for resistance to our advance. The ground over which they have traveled could have easily been defended, but the Spanish have steadily retired, not even attempting to harass our flanks as the columns moved on through a natural ambuscading country.

Apparently Gen. Linares prefers to place faith in the defenses of the city and intends to make a "last ditch fight" of it. A few—though only a few—hold to the theory that he does not purpose fighting at all.

RECONNOITERING AT SANTIAGO.

AT THE FRONT, ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines. Punta Blanco, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Ursula, at the southeast corner.

On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications, and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed-wire fences fifty yards apart, while just inside of these are lines or rifle pits. Outside, to the eastward, about two miles beyond the American outposts, is a line of intrenchments extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro Castle.

A little west of south, at a distance of about seven miles from Gen. Lawton's headquarters, stands Morro Castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by Gen. Chaffee and several members of his staff.

LOCATION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Lieut. Blue Returns to the Suwanee After Making Observations.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—Lieut. Victor Blue of the auxiliary gunboat Suwanee returned to the fleet to-day from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo-boat destroyer, they are at anchor, and show no signs of activity.

Lieut. Blue went ashore on Saturday to the west of Morro Castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas, and almost up to the enemy's batteries. He traveled sixty miles, and rejoined the Suwanee this morning. At one time the Lieutenant was at a Cuban outpost, separated only by 400 yards from a Spanish outpost.

"They popped away at each other all the time," said Lieut. Blue, "but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieut. Blue was able to accurately locate the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

GEN. WHEELER CLIMBS A TREE.

He Wanted to See What the Hidden Enemy Was Doing.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—Gen. Wheeler, who made a reconnoissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A Major General of the United States Army in the forks of a tree, surveying Spanish outposts through his field glasses, was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader.

This feat of agility in a man sixty-two years of age, put to blush many a younger officer of his own staff.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER.

Another Expedition Will Leave Tampa, It Is Said, This Week to Reinforce Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A general feeling of relief was perceptible about the War Department to-day when it became known that at last the long-deferred embarkation of the reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago had begun at Tampa.

The enforcement of the press censorship at that port has prevented the news of the preparations for the second expedition from coming out through the regular channels, but from official sources here it is learned that the loading of the transports now at Tampa has been in progress for several days, and the understanding is that little is left to be done but to march the troops on board.

This process is now said to be under way, and if there is not some unexpected delay the fleet of troopships is expected to be ready to sail this week. The troops to go from Tampa in this expedition include the second division of the Fourth Army Corps, and they will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, who was slated to lead the provisional division of volunteers scheduled to go with the first expedition, but which was left behind on account of lack of room.

They will move first to Key West, at which point a strong naval convoy will meet them and escort the expedition to Santiago. The warships constituting the naval convoy are not disclosed, but they probably will include one battleship and several cruisers and auxiliary craft.

Gen. Snyder's Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps is now at Tampa, and is made up of three brigades and nine regiments, as follows:

First Brigade, Col. I. De Russey, commanding; Eleventh United States Infantry, Tenth United States Infantry.

Second Brigade, Gen. L. H. Carpenter commanding; First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland.

Third Brigade, Gen. R. H. Hall commanding; Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, First Illinois.

Whether some regiments will be taken from other divisions cannot be stated definitely. It is known only that Gen. Snyder's division has been looked upon by the War Department as the one best equipped for an immediate start. The batteries will be designated by Gen. Randolph, in command of the artillery at Tampa.

If the expedition gets away to-day it will arrive off Santiago about next Saturday. The trip doubtless will be to the eastward around Cape Mayst, along the same route as that of the Shafter expedition.

The departure of the cavalry is conditioned upon the arrival at Tampa of the cattle ships purchased for the especial accommodation of the horses. The total strength thus made up is estimated at the War Department at 10,000.

As soon as the second Santiago expedition is well away on its journey, the fifteen regiments ordered from Chickamauga will be dispatched to Tampa to be sent in turn to Santiago if the city has not fallen by that time. If it has they will be shipped to Puerto Rico instead, it being still the plan of campaign to invade and take possession of that island as soon as the capture of Santiago is effected.

These regiments have a total strength approximating 20,000 men, and with the brigade ordered from Camp Alger to Santiago under command of Brig. Gen. Henry and the division about to depart from Tampa under Brig. Gen. Snyder, will swell the American Army before Santiago to fully 50,000.

So many men may not be needed, but it is the policy of Gen. Miles, to which the other members of the army administration have become converts, to make the force large enough to overcome any possible obstacles the enemy may offer.

At the outset the General commanding the army was looked on as an alarmist and a pessimist when he declined to accept the roseate views of the easy and prompt capture of Santiago which were so popular elsewhere. While more sanguine officials in the War Department high in authority were asserting three weeks ago that the Puerto Rico expedition would sail in two weeks, Gen. Miles was insisting that Santiago should be taken before San Juan was attacked and was devoting his energies to reinforcing Gen. Shafter, leaving the Puerto Rican preparations to lapse for the time. This view is now the accepted one.

Gen. Miles's other contention that the capture of Santiago was likely to prove a serious, and possibly a prolonged, task, though discountenanced at first in non-professional quarters, is also fast receiving general recognition. Among army officers there are many who think it likely that the struggle for the possession of Santiago will be the crucial contest of the war, and the policy of pouring as many troops into the neighborhood of the point of attack as can be placed there is heartily approved. There is no danger, it is pointed out, of having too many men at Santiago. The more there are there the less is the loss of life likely to be, and the quicker will the enemy be taught to see the hopelessness of their cause.

SAMPSON ORDERS CARE IN FIRING.

Afraid of Throwing Shells Into American Ranks Near Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—Rear Admiral Sampson warned his fleet this morning to exercise great care in shooting at the hills east of Morro Castle, pointing out that the American Army had advanced, and that our own troops might be deployed on the hillside

It is hardly likely that any serious action will be taken by the navy until Wednesday. By that time the army is expected to be ready for another forward movement. The dynamite gunboat Vesuvius fired three shells last night. They fell in the vicinity of Morro Castle and the eastern batteries.

Movements Ashore at Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—During the night a loud explosion occurred on shore near Aguadores. It is believed to have been caused by the Spaniards trying to blow up the railroad trestle near that place.

It is now said that Juragua may be selected as the permanent coaling harbor for the fleet.

Gustav Weineck, an ordinary seaman belonging to the flagship New York, was drowned yesterday. The New York was coaling in front of Morro Castle from the collier Alexander, when Weineck jumped from the collier in an attempt to get on board his own ship. He fell between the flagship and the collier and sank at once. The body was not recovered.

HOSPITALS NEAR SANTIAGO.

The Medical Department Arranging to Care for the Disabled.

JURAGUA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 27.—Permanent hospital arrangements are to be provided at Juragua at once. The transport Iroquois, anchored off the shore, is provided with trained nurses and all conveniences. Tent hospitals will also be erected on a cliff overlooking the sea.

There are very few cases of sickness among the troops, measles, heat prostration, and dysentery chiefly. Sporadic cases of yellow fever are reported by the insurgents, but the disease is not epidemic. The troops are in good camps, on high ground overlooking the sea. The nights and mornings are cool and pleasant, but the midday sun is hard on the unacclimated troops in the marches over the hills. The medical men say that if the campaign is short the troops will go through in good condition.

The movements of the troops to the front are steadily going on. The American and Cuban infantry and cavalry and long lines

Continued on Page 2.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Announces that, commencing July 1st, through Pullman buffet parlor car service between New York and Cape May will be established, leaving New York, 23d St., at 12:50 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 1:00 P. M. week days, arriving Cape May 5:50 P. M. Leave Cape May 7 A. M. week days, and arriving Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 11:43 A. M., and 23d St. 12:15 P. M. This train will run via Trenton and Camden.—Adv.

WATSON'S BOLD TASK

Eastern Squadron's Ships May Not Come Home to Fit Out.

PRIZES MAY BE AN OBJECT

Mediterranean Ports Considered the Best to Attack.

They Will Be Taken by Surprise, and Nothing but an Equal Force Will Be Able to Stop Our Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Commodore Watson is about to go on a service for which many naval officers have longed ever since the war broke out. At the time Mr. Roosevelt first suggested the dash at the Canaries, with the belief that a good United States fleet could by a quick trip and audacious action render Spain impotent as to its navy in one short week, the chance of commanding the vessels sent on that business has been coveted, and the man who was to be selected was envied by every officer to whom the command could possibly go.

About all the particulars that the Navy Department thinks fit to give out about the fleet for Spain have been announced, first in the department bulletin, and afterward in the conversations with the Secretary and the officers of the Bureau of Navigation. But as was asserted yesterday, in apparent candor, the Government has withheld some information which has been intimated in these dispatches, and expanded elsewhere with rather more liberality than the facts will justify.

Commodore Watson, it is understood, has been informed of the desires of the Navy Department in the service to which he has been assigned, but will receive more particular instructions at his post, with the blockading squadron now off the north shore of Cuba. The department leaves to public conjecture some details about the trip that will be undertaken, possibly with Santiago as a starting point. Commodore Watson and Admiral Sampson may decide that it will not be necessary to send the squadron to the United States for final fitting out. If the colliers are sent to Cuba well supplied with coal, a great deal would be consumed running back; but should the whole fleet begin its voyage from Hampton Roads, each vessel would sail with everything in full supply, and all concerned would know to a day just how long the squadron could remain at sea.

Spain may be the first to discover whether the fleet is to appear first on the north or the south shore of that country. The ports on the Bay of Biscay are much further removed from Spain's naval stations and fleets than those on the Atlantic at the south or in the Mediterranean. Some influence will be exerted upon the movements of the fleet by the study of the commercial statistics. It may be considered desirable to put the auxiliary cruisers in the way of capturing prizes to stimulate the activity of the men who man the vessels.

Greater surprise and annoyance will be felt, it is believed, if the ports on the Mediterranean are visited than will be the case if the attacks are confined to the ports furthest to the north. If the fleet is to be reinforced without notice by the addition of capable fighting ships not mentioned in the official list of the Eastern Squadron, the expectation is that the stations at Cadiz and Cartagena may be included in the calling places marked on Commodore Watson's itinerary.

There will be many a chance, it is suggested by naval officers, for surprising Spanish cities if the squadron passes Cadiz and Gibraltar. Then Port Mahon, in the Balearic Isles; Barcelona, and other Mediterranean ports will be within a sail of a day or two, and it is believed that not all the accessible cities are protected by mines or batteries. Spain may know when the fleet passes Gibraltar, but once inside every day may find the American squadron at a different city, and nothing but an equally strong naval force can be expected to arrest the course of the vessels under Commodore Watson.

Very little support is obtained for the report that Admiral Sampson is to be sent after Commodore Watson with another squadron, while it is not denied that other vessels besides those named may be added to Watson's forces in case it is decided to provide him with a fleet fit to meet any number of vessels Spain can muster against them. The services of the navy will be most important at and about Santiago and San Juan for some time, and Admiral Sampson is held to be too wise and efficient an officer to detach from the central field of operations at this juncture. There does not appear to be any intention of depriving Commodore Watson of any credit he may be able to win for conducting the visit to Spain in a brilliant manner.

NO OPPOSITION FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 28.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the prospect of the American forces attacking the coast of Spain, says:

"The reception of the news evidences a change in public opinion, which at the commencement of the war thought Europe should notify the United States that the war must be confined to American waters. It is now recognized that the Americans are fully entitled to make war in their own way, and they are indeed driven to retaliate upon Spain in this manner owing to the tactics which Spain has chosen to pursue."

POWERS EXCHANGING NOTES.

Special Dispatches from Madrid Say No Alarm Is Felt Over Watson's Prospective Raid.

LONDON, June 29.—All the special dispatches from Madrid agree that the threat of the United States to send a squadron to the Spanish coast causes no excitement or apprehension in Spain.

The general belief on the Continent is that nothing serious is intended by the threat, though there are reports from Vienna that the powers are exchanging notes on the subject.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Regarding the threat of the United States to send a squadron to the coast of the Peninsula, it is to be said that important centres of trade, like Bilbao, Santander, Gijon, Corunna, and Vigo, could be promptly put into a respectable state of submarine and land defense, and the inhabitants everywhere have already volunteered, with men and money, to co-operate with the authorities. The arsenals, such as Ferrol and Cadiz, are well provided with forts and batteries, armed with modern heavy guns, while the approaches have extensive submarine defenses.

"Numerous torpedo boats are attached to both these ports, and the same can be said of Carthagena and Ceuta, while preparations for defense are being actively pushed at Barcelona and several other Mediterranean ports, as well as at the Balearic Islands.

"For some hours yesterday the authorities at Cadiz put the land and sea forces and batteries through sham defenses against attacks from the sea, in the presence of thousands of inhabitants who lined the walls and esplanades, and showed much enthusiasm over the excellence of the artillery practice."

MADRID, June 28.—The Spanish Government does not credit the report that an American squadron is to visit Spanish waters, but the Ministers say they have taken all possible precautions; that the ports are all ready, and that 26,000 men who have been called to the colors, will be distributed among the principal Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain.

SPANISH COAST DEFENSES.

GIBRALTAR, June 28.—The defensive works at Cabrita Point are actively progressing. Two hundred and eighty more engineers from Algeciras have arrived, and a company of infantry is on the way.

The Valencia Regiment, 1,500 strong, from San Roque, and a battery of horse artillery have been ordered to get in readiness to proceed to Cabrita Point.

Spain Needs Foreign Engineers.

LONDON, June 29.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Cadiz authorities are persuaded that Cadiz is the objective of the Americans, but neither their measures of defense nor the third squadron will be of use unless Spain can find English or German engineers."

SPANISH FLEET NEAR SUEZ.

Madrid Officials Say Admiral Camara Has All the Coal His Ships Require.

MADRID, June 28.—The Spanish officials here assert that there will be no difficulty in Admiral Camara traversing the Suez Canal, as the accompanying transports, they add, have all the coal the squadron requires. It is believed here that the Spanish ships will enter the canal to-day.

LONDON, June 29.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lord Cromer has stopped a French firm from coaling Admiral Camara's squadron, pending instructions from London."

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Admiral Camara, at his present rate of progress, cannot reach the Philippines before sixty days. It is reported that he is carrying 40,000 tons of coal, and that the second-class cabins of the auxiliary cruiser Rapido are stuffed with coal."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Port Said says:

"A distinguished naval officer, who has examined Admiral Camara's ships carefully, laughs at the idea of Admiral Camara attempting to reach Manila. The Spaniards, he says, are wise to keep the fleet out of the Americans' way. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quintos are in scandalous disrepair; indeed, are hardly seaworthy, while it will be impossible for the torpedo boat destroyers to get far. The Spaniards cannot keep the engines trimmed."

Capt. Aunon's statement in Madrid that he believes Admiral Camara's squadron is now traversing the Suez Canal is inconsistent with a dispatch received to-night from Port Said, which says nothing is known there as to the squadron's future movements, implying that it was still in the harbor.

BRITISH CONCERN FOR CAMARA.

LONDON, June 28.—The reports, coming from America, that the United States has requested Great Britain to enforce the neutrality laws by forbidding Admiral Camara's squadron to coal at Port Said are unfounded. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, has not received any instructions on the subject, and it is believed in Government circles here that the United States is not anxious to have Admiral Camara detained. It is surmised that the United States Consul at Port Said acted on his own initiative in protesting against the coaling of the Spanish fleet. It is pointed out that if the Spaniards are denied admission to the canal a precedent will be established which will prevent the United States from using the canal in the event of that country desiring to send warships to the Far East by that route during the war.

The First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, A. J. Balfour, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of James Henry Dalzell, Liberal, member for the District of Kirkcaldy, said her Majesty's Government was not aware that Spain had arranged with an English firm to coal Admiral Camara's squadron at Port Said. Every precaution, Mr. Balfour added, would be taken to preserve neutrality by the Egyptian Government in Egyptian ports, as by the British Government at British ports.

Replying to Sir Edward Gourley, Liberal, member for Sunderland, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, said the Government had not received a report that marines or bluejackets from either the ships of Great Britain or those of other European powers had been landed at Manila, with the sanction of Rear Admiral Dewey, to protect the residents of their several nationalities.

A REAR ATTACK ON SAMPSON.

LONDON, June 28.—The Star to-day prints a story from a foreign correspondent to the effect that part of Admiral Camara's fleet left him off Algeciras, near Gibraltar, and is now on its way to Puerto Rico "to join the squadron of torpedo boats which Capt. Villamil has had concealed near there for three weeks past."

The correspondent adds:

"This fleet will attack Admiral Sampson in the rear, while Admiral Cervera attempts a sortie simultaneously with the commencement of the land battle. Thus Admiral Sampson will be too preoccupied to help Gen. Shafter."

REPORT ABOUT THE O'HIGGINS.

LONDON, June 28.—The United States Embassy here has reports from several sources that Spain has purchased the Chilean cruiser O'Higgins, but the Armstrongs, who built the vessel, deny she has been sold.

A Spanish transport loaded with sailors, left Corunna on June 10 for an unknown destination, and it is surmised the sailors were intended to be transferred to the O'Higgins, which was last reported to have arrived at the Cape Verde Islands on June 15 from Newcastle.

Two Chinese cruisers which are reported to have been purchased by Spain, are probably the two vessels of 3,000 tons each which have been in course of construction at Stettin. They will not be ready for several months, and were offered to the United States and declined.

Thousand Islands at low rates, July 2d to 5th. Fishing and boating. Special rates at hotels. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

GERMANS MAY LAND AT MANILA

A Semi-Official Note Issued to Prepare the World.

OTHER POWERS ON THE ALERT

Talk of a Partition of the Philippines by All of Them.

Dewey Intends to Demand an Immediate Capitulation as Soon as Reinforcements Arrive.

LONDON, June 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The following semi-official note has been published here, apparently with the object of preparing the world for the landing of German marines at Manila:

"As yet no statement has reached here about the landing of German marines at Manila; but it is a matter of course that Admiral Von Diederichs will interfere so soon as it may become necessary for the protection of Germans there. Such a measure would have no political significance whatever. Neither at Washington nor at Madrid have negotiations occurred on this matter.

"The assurance that a landing of marines would have no political significance is very nice. The only question is whether the United States and other powers will share this opinion, or whether the other powers will see in the landing an act of interference compelling them to follow suit."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila says:

"The report that Germany will not permit a bombardment is exciting deep irritation in the American fleet. Admiral Dewey intends to demand a capitulation the instant reinforcements arrive. He told Prince Henry of Prussia that he would be glad to see the German officers at Manila, but it would be well to caution them to keep out of the American line of fire. It remains to be seen whether Germany has really given such promises as are pretended.

"Two attempts have been made on the life of Gen. Aguinaldo in order to secure the reward placed on his head by Capt. Gen. Augustin.

"The United States cruiser Boston has gone to Bolinao to establish there—so it is reported—a base of operations. Capt. Gen. Augustin has arranged a conference with the foreign Admirals, presumably on the subject of protection for the lives of non-combatants.

"The situation is growing unbearable. The besieging force gives us no rest, and the work of the Spanish troops on the line of defense is terrible. They are fighting with the desperation of resignation. They have no nourishing food, and for days have been reduced to eating wild birds and shellfish. Still with starvation staring them in the face they hold their posts and fight with the courage of their race."

"The population is in a state of terror. No details have reached here as to the fate of Captain General Augustin's family. The provincial garrisons have been starved into surrender. The belief, first entertained, that Germany would help Spain is growing fainter, and it is now feared that she will share in the partition of the Philippines. There are now seven German warships in the bay."

GERMANY WANTS A SHARE.

Berlin Correspondent of The Times Urges England to Assert Herself at Manila.

LONDON, June 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, commenting on Germany's attitude in the Philippines as affecting England, says:

"It will not suffice England to send a few more warships to Manila. The Germans, I have good reason for saying, would rather welcome such a proceeding than the reverse, since what they consider fair shares in a division of the inheritance from Spain means a share for themselves entirely out of proportion to their commercial interests as compared with those of England in the Philippines, or in the Far East.

"What is needed and needed without delay is a cordial understanding with the United States, even if it is based upon a self-denying ordinance on the part of the British Government without regard to the future of the islands."

GERMANS WILL NOT HELP SPAIN.

No Hopes of Interference Held Out by Admiral Diederichs.

LONDON, June 29.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"I have consulted with the German authorities, who declare unanimously and emphatically that the reports from Manila of German interference are impossible. Whatever the Spanish may have done, the German Admiral has held out no such hopes or promise."

25,000 REBELS INVEST MANILA.

Augustin Meets a Summons to Surrender with Disdain—Said to be Hoping for the Spanish Fleet.

MADRID, June 28.—The Government has received the following dispatch from Capt. Gen. Augustin, dated from Manila on June 23:

"The situation is still as grave. I continue to maintain my position inside the line of blockhouses, but the enemy is increasing in numbers, as the rebels occupy the provinces, which are surrendering. Torrential rains are inundating the intenchments, rendering the work of defense difficult. The numbers of sick among the troops

are increasing, making the situation very distressing and causing increased desertions of the native soldiers.

"It is estimated that the insurgents number 30,000 armed with rifles and 100,000 armed with swords, &c.

"Aguinaldo has summoned me to surrender, but I have treated his proposals with disdain, for I am resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and the honor of the flag to the last extremity.

"I have over 1,000 sick and 200 wounded.

"The citadel has been invaded by the suburban inhabitants, who have abandoned their homes, owing to the barbarity of the rebels. These inhabitants constitute an embarrassment, aggravating the situation, in view of the bombardment, which, however, is not seriously apprehended for the moment."

The Governor of the Visayas and Mindanao Islands cables that he has defeated the insurgents in an engagement during which Chief Arce, Aguinaldo's representative, was killed. He adds that tranquillity now prevails throughout these islands, and he further asserts that the principal Malay Chiefs of the Mindanao group declare they desire to fight on the side of the Spaniards against the invaders.

According to other advices, the emissaries sent out to seek Gen. Monet's column of a thousand men, returned after a fruitless search.

Capt. Gen. Augustin's family is still in the hands of the insurgents.

Gen. Pena, with a thousand soldiers, has surrendered. His soldiers, most of whom are natives, joined the insurgents. A majority of the detachments in the Island of Luzon have surrendered, owing to their lack of food, though some succeeded in escaping.

Numerous Spaniards, including the Governors of Batanga, Laguna, and Bulacan, have taken refuge at Cavité.

The rebels who are besieging Manila exceed 25,000 men.

The city is completely isolated, and the arrival of the Spanish squadron is anxiously awaited, for the position of Manila is untenable.

Small rebel craft navigate the bay, conveying prisoners to Cavité.

ENGLISH IN PERIL AT MANILA.

Attention Called to the Effect of the German Fleet's Presence.

LONDON, June 28.—The Evening News this afternoon publishes a long dispatch from Manila covering the points already cabled to The Associated Press. It emphasizes the strong anti-British feeling which has sprung up at the capital of the Philippine Islands, and refers to the necessity of sending more British ships there and to the conviction of the Spaniards that Germany is going to help them.

The Evening News then says:

"There are two points in our telegram which we commend to the attention of the Government. Firstly, the influence which the presence of the German squadron is exercising on the situation. Secondly, the obvious danger to the English, should the Spanish soldiers, who are without food and wages, determine to kick over the traces."

LAST MANILA EXPEDITIONS.

A Fifth Expected to Go in the Ships Which Carried the First.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The understanding at the War Department is that the total number of regulars and volunteers which will be dispatched to Manila in command of Major Gen. Merritt will approximate 21,000 men. Of these 10,000 already have left San Francisco in three separate expeditions.

With the troops now at San Francisco, and those on their way to that city, the remainder of the Eighth Corps will be made up. The Wyoming battery of light artillery is now reported on its way to the coast, while the First Regiment of New York Volunteers received their orders to proceed to San Francisco yesterday for duty with the Philippine expedition. This regiment has been quartered in several of the forts around New York Harbor, and is commanded by Col. Thomas M. Barber. The First will form an important addition to Gen. Merritt's corps, as the expectation is that it will be recruited to its full maxim of strength of 1,326 men before starting on its long trip to the coast.

The fourth expedition to the Philippines is scheduled to start somewhere between the sixth and tenth of July, and arrangements for it are making at Washington and at San Francisco.

The fifth and probably the last of the series of expeditions, the officials now hope to see launched on its way by the first of August, the expectation being that some of the transports used in the first expedition will have returned from Manila before that time and be ready to start again across the Pacific with American troops aboard.

GEN. MERRITT SAILS TO-DAY.

He Will Issue a Proclamation in Spanish on His Arrival in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, who will sail from this port at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and assume his duties as Governor General of the Philippine Islands, has prepared a proclamation which will be issued immediately after his arrival at Manila. He expects to enter that city without serious resistance, but in case of necessity is prepared to use both the naval and military forces at his command to take possession of the place. The proclamation to be disseminated has been translated into Spanish, and many thousands of copies will be circulated.

Although its contents have as yet been kept secret, its general tenor is known. It will announce to the people of the islands that Gen. Merritt, as the representative of the United States, has established a provisional Government, and his authority must be respected. At the same time he will assure the inhabitants that he comes not to oppress, but to free them. They are to receive the fullest liberty compatible with the preservation of law and order, and all personal and property rights are to be respected.

To-night Gen. Merritt expressed his satisfaction with the officers and men under his command and the most complete confidence in the success of the United States in the Philippines. He has instructions from Washington to confer with Admiral Dewey on his arrival at Manila, and the two commanders are to act in concert.

Gen. Merritt announced that he would embark at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and hopes to issue orders to sail before 10 o'clock as the Newport is ready to depart.

It was intimated at headquarters to-day that Gen. Merritt's plan is not to wait for transports, which can only average 10 knots an hour, but to hurry to Honolulu, get coal, and proceed on to Manila, as soon as possible.

With the advantage of a faster boat Gen. Merritt will probably reach Manila a week in advance of the third expedition. The Newport can easily make eighteen knots an hour.

Six Gatling guns, mounted on carriages have been fixed on the upper deck of the Newport, and the guns of the Astor Battery and the Third United States Artillery are close at hand.

The Astor Battery and Third Regiment marched on board to-day. They were all in heavy marching order, and presented a fine appearance. They were accorded an enthusiastic ovation as they marched through the streets on the way to the water front.

The Alger Light Battery from Wyoming, 122 men and 3 officers, arrived at Camp Merritt to-day.

All through last night and to-day a large force of men worked to prepare the transport steamer Valencia for sea. It was nearly 5 o'clock this evening when orders were given to "cast off," and with a mighty cheer from the crowds on shore and the 700 Dakotans gathered on her deck, the vessel swung into the stream. The Valencia is not a slow boat, and although very heavily loaded, expects to reach Honolulu only a few hours after the four vessels which left this port yesterday.

Troops Not Yet at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The arrival at Manila of the transports with troops from San Francisco has not yet been reported, nor is the news expected for some days. The dispatch boat which left Manila just before the expected arrival of the transports will have to return to Manila and again return to Hongkong before anything late can be known.

Hawaiian Bananas Lose a Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The interruption of regular steam communication with Honolulu caused by the use of the regular ocean steamers as transports for the army going to Manila, it is said, will entail great loss to the banana growers of the Hawaiian Islands. Most of the fruit intended for shipment will be unfit for sale before vessels can be secured to convey it to market.

Gen. Merritt Misquoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Mayor Phelan has written a letter in which he says Major Gen. Merritt did not speak the words attributed to him in responding to a toast at a private dinner given in his honor by Mr. Phelan.

Gen. Merritt is reported to have said at this dinner: "I believe in the new National policy of the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additional territory representing the outlying islands that are requisite for the advancement of National strength and growth."

Mayor Phelan says that neither these words nor sentiments were uttered by Gen. Merritt.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MANILA.

Preparations to Mobilize the First New York Regiment.

Preparations are being made to mobilize the different details of the First New York Volunteer Regiment, now scattered about the forts in the harbor and at Governors Island.

They are to be sent to Manila very soon.

London Newspaper Comment.

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Chronicle protests in the strongest manner against permitting Admiral Camara to coal at Port Said for any purpose but to return to Barcelona. It says:

"It is impossible to do otherwise after refusing to allow Admiral Dewey to coal at Hongkong."

PUERTO RICO'S FUTURE.

A Paris Correspondent Says Spain Will Grant Independence to the Island to Prevent Intervention.

LONDON, June 29.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn, on the authority of Dr. Betances, that with a view of preventing American intervention Spain will bestow independence upon Puerto Rico, subject to certain commercial advantages being reserved for the mother country."

THE 22D FOR PUERTO RICO?

Rumor at Willets Point that the Regiment Is to Go There.

Another batch of recruits from the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn arrived at Willets Point yesterday morning, to strengthen the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment. The Third Battalion is what remains of the old Thirteenth Regiment, so the men to fill its ranks are being obtained in Brooklyn. It is expected that by the end of the week the companies will be recruited up to full strength.

It was rumored at Willets Point yesterday that the Twenty-second will be ordered to Puerto Rico, but it is thought more likely that the regiment will go to Florida.

FESTIVAL IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, June 28.—The Festival of St. John was celebrated Sunday, great crowds filling the churches and assembling later in the day for the sports. There were many amusements—from music to greased poles. Gen. Blanco and the other authorities were not present at the sports, but they sent donations or prize money.

The principal gatherings were at the wharves, and not for a long time have there been seen in Havana such large and animated throngs. Ladies representing the best society in town took part in the festival, and more than $1,500 in gold was collected for the free kitchens. To-morrow there will be another festival at the wharves and further collections.

GENS. GOMEZ AND GARCIA.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Spanish papers lay great stress on the probability of a rupture between Gen. Calixto Garcia and Gen. Maximo Gomez. The latter is incensed at the special attention shown by the Americans to Garcia, Sanguily, Rabi, Castillo, and other chiefs, while not only discarding the oldest leader of the rising, but providing him sparingly with the supplies he so sorely needs."

Gomez Asks for Supplies.

KEY WEST, June 28.—Gen. Gomez is in urgent need of clothes, rifles, and ammunition. Col. Bernabe Boza, Gen. Gomez's chief of staff, who is in Key West, brought from his commander a list of supplies needed. Gomez asks for each of his three brigades 900 infantry rifles, 600 cavalry rifles, 1 dynamite gun, and 1,500 machetes. These arms, Gen. Gomez says, are needed for unarmed men. He also asks for clothes, shoes, medicine, and food. For thirteen months Gen. Gomez has received practically nothing from the filibustering expeditions, owing to the difficulty of landing on the Santa Clara coast.

More Spanish Abuse for Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, June 28.—El Diario Dela Marina, commenting on the report from the United States that Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will attack Havana at the head of 40,000 soldiers, says:

"For what then comes this perverter of supplies sent for reconcentrados and this presumable author of the explosion of the Maine?"

Sanarelli Serum for Yellow Fever.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine Republic, June 28, via Galveston, Texas.—A dispatch received here from Montevideo, Uruguay, says the authorities there, on the request of the Spanish Government, have sent to Cuba a quantity of Sanarelli serum to be used in combating yellow fever.

To Strengthen the Blockade.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—The Dolphin has gone to the Havana blockade and the Helena and the Yankton have gone to the Southern blockade.

Brig. Gen. Frank to be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, just released from duty in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, will be promoted shortly to the grade of Major General and assigned the command of the division of the troops operating against the Spaniards in Cuba. He is expected to arrive here in a few days, to receive his commission from the Secretary of War.

Lord Wolseley for an Entente.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, has joined the Anglo-American Committee, which is aiming to cultivate an entente.

DEATH OF A NEWARK RECLUSE.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—John Rooney, seventy-five years old, was found dead in his home, in Belleville, last night. The man had been dead several days, and the body was discovered through the stench coming from the house. Rooney, it is claimed, made considerable money years ago through doing masonry work in Central Park.

Since his arrival in Belleville, thirty years ago, he has lived the life of a recluse, begging most of his clothes and victuals. His bed, on which he died, was composed of two soap boxes with a board laid across them. It is claimed that he was worth at least $30,000 in stocks and bonds, but where he has them is not known at present.

His only relative is said to be a nephew, who is a New York policeman.

Will Increase Trolley Car Tolls.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea wrote to the heads of the Brooklyn trolley companies yesterday urging them to follow the example of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, and agree to the new schedule of car tolls. He said that he would consider their failure to object as a tacit agreement, and would begin charging the new tolls July 1.

SANTIAGO ONLY THREE MILES OFF

Continued from Page 1.

of mule pack trains and batteries of artillery choke all the roadways over the hills to Santiago de Cuba.

At 10 o'clock this morning Gen. Pearson's Brigade, the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry of the First Division, Gen. Kemp commanding, moved out to occupy a position on the extreme left toward Morro Castle, and for a few hours the camp was almost deserted. Then the auxiliary cruiser Yale came in sight, with the new arrivals of the American volunteers, consisting of the Thirty-third Regiment, and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Michigan infantry, commanded by Cols. Peterman and Boynton.

Brig. Gen. Duffield accompanied them, and the men are now encamped awaiting the rest of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which are on board the Harvard, which is expected here to-night.

To Cut Off Santiago's Water.

ON THE RIO GAUMO, June 27.—The Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city can be cut off Santiago will have to yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, is in the harbor. Gen. Lawton is inclined to discredit the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses on land. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the American army with his big guns from where the Spanish ships lie.

SPANISH NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The latest reports from Cuba show that Gen. Luque has only been able to detach a few battalions and one mountain battery, under Col. Escario, to reinforce Santiago. The Spaniards during a recent fight took several American prisoners, who complained of suffering from the lack of provisions and the excessive heat. The American prisoners reported also that there was a great deal of sickness in the American forces.

"Admiral Cervera has been authorized to act at his discretion—either to co-operate in the defense of Santiago or to make a sortie."

MADRID, June 28.—In Government circles here the announcement is made that the Americans were repulsed in the fighting near Sevilla, and that they were compelled to retire to Daiquiri, "where they are encamped under the protection of their ships' guns."

It is denied that several wagonloads of wounded Spaniards were taken into the City of Santiago de Cuba, and it is added that Gen. Linares's troops fought under cover, and that their losses are definitely known to be a Captain and seven soldiers killed and two Lieutenants and twelve men wounded.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba asserts that 300 of Gen. Shafter's troops have been attacked by the black plague.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF DEAD.

Pathetic Incident in the Case of Private Otto Krupp of the First Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received from Gen. Shafter a cablegram containing the official list of Americans killed in the battle of La Quasina. The list in no material respect differs from that given in the dispatches the day after the fight. Gen. Shafter's dispatch follows:

Playa del Este, Daiquiri, Cuba, June 28.
Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

The following is a list of the killed on the 24th inst.:

First Cavalry—Private Otto Krupp, Troop B; Corp. Alexander Llennoc, and Privates Emil Blork, Jack Berlin, Peter H. Dix, Gustav Colbe, and Jesse K. Stark, Troop E.

Tenth Cavalry—Corp. William L. White, Troop E.

First United States Cavalry, Corp. George Toherty and Private E. Legget, Troop A; Sergt. Marcus B. Russell and Private Harry Heafnoe, Troop G; Capt. A. K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, and Private Tilden W. Dawson, Troop L; Private William J. Ervine, Troop F.

Numbers engaged were: First Cavalry, 244; Tenth Cavalry, 220; First Volunteer Cavalry, 500. Total, 964.

SHAFTER, Major General.

There was a pathetic coincidence in connection with the receipt of Gen. Shafter's message. Within a few minutes after it came a telegram was received from Ernest Krupp, 71 East Fourth Street, New York City, which read:

"Please inform us if Otto Krupp was killed at La Quasina, Cuba."

It will be noted that Otto Krupp is the first in Gen. Shafter's list of killed.

Otto Krupp was thirty-seven years of age. Troop B was in the thickest of the fight with the Rough Riders. Krupp's father is a carpenter. He is Ernest Krupp, and lives at 71 East Fourth Street, this city. Krupp's mother is the housekeeper of the flats, and with the parents of the dead boy lives his brother, Ernest Krupp, twenty-seven years of age.

The first that the old people learned of their son's death was by reading it Monday morning in a German paper. The elder Krupp, noticing that Hamilton Fish, had also been killed, he called at the residence of Mr. Fish, at 55 Irving Place. Mr. Fish told him that he was going to Washington to make arrangements for the removal of his son's body, if possible, to this city, and he would see to it that the body of Krupp was also removed, if it were possible.

Last night the father and mother of the young hero were found weeping over the death of their son.

Young Krupp went to Oklahoma about twelve years ago, and a few months afterward he wrote home that he had enlisted. He has been in the regular service ever since. Last February he returned home after having served nearly twelve years, and then returned to the West and again enlisted. He has served in nearly all of the Western Territories, and participated in many Indian skirmishes. Young Krupp, so his parents say, has frequently been mentioned favorably for his valor, and expected promotion. His parents say he was a brave young man, and as good as he was brave.

MR. FISH WANTS HIS SON'S BODY.

A Request Also Made for the Young Officer's Arms.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Nicholas Fish of New York, the father of Hamilton Fish, one of the members of Col. Wood's regiment of Rough Riders, who was killed in the fight between the Americans and Spaniards near Santiago last week, was at the War Department to-day. The family are anxious to have the remains of the young man brought back to the United States, and also to secure the arms worn by him at the time of his death.

Mr. Fish brought to the Secretary an autograph letter from President McKinley bearing on the subject of his mission. Gen. Shafter has been communicated with by Secretary Alger and asked to inform the department regarding the body, which was buried at the scene of the fight. It is not likely that any of the bodies of soldiers who may be killed during the campaign in Santiago Province can be brought back to the United States at this season of the year because of the objections which would be raised to such a practice by the health authorities. Secretary Alger, however, has given directions for the proper marking by suitable means of the graves of those who may fall, and, if practicable, during the Winter season, they may be disinterred and returned to the United States. The request of the family of Mr. Fish for the arms of their son will be complied with if the latter can be found.

Eat in Haste.

And suffer at leisure. When your abused stomach can no longer cheerfully and properly perform its duties, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla are like fresh water to a withered plant. This medicine tones the stomach, restores digestive strength, creates an appetite, and with a little care in diet the patient is soon again in perfect health. Try it and you'll believe in it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

TAKING THE WOUNDED TO TAMPA.

Florida State Board of Health May File a Protest.

TAMPA, Fla., June 28.—The steamship Olivette is momentarily expected, and the disposition of the sick and wounded she will bring is a question of some concern here. The belief that suffering soldiers were to be brought here direct from the Cuban shores without any quarantine detention whatever caused apprehension. The hospital train is here with the ostensible purpose of conveying the sick to more Northern hospitals, but at the same time a number of hospital tents are being prepared in the camp on Tampa Heights. If the arrival of the Olivette shows a disposition to locate the sick here a protest will be made by W. B. Henderson, President of the State Board of Health. Mr. Henderson said today that in such an event he would file a protest with the authorities and ask that they utilize the hospital they have recently erected on Egmont Key.

Machine Guns Killed Our Men.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—A bulletin issued to the fleet by Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday said:

"From a report made by one of the wounded, a nephew of Surgeon Berryhill of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage to our troops on Friday last was done by seven-millimeter machine guns, manned by seamen, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

A SPANISH SPY CAPTURED.

His Comrades, He Says, Lost Heavily Last Friday.

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DAIQUIRI, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27.—A Spanish spy who was captured by the Cubans on Sunday reports that the Spaniards in Santiago believe the Americans suffered heavy loss during the fighting near Sevilla on Friday. The Spanish loss, he said, was very heavy in both killed and wounded.

The spy also reported that there was much criticism in Santiago on account of the fact that the American landing was not contested at Daiquiri, and he also says there was talk of an American attempt to flank the Spanish troops.

Finally, the spy says there is very little food in the City of Santiago.

GUANTANAMO INVESTED.

Gen. Pedro A. Peres Sends a Dispatch to the Junta About It.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma yesterday received the following cablegram from Playa del Este, under date of June 27:

The forces under my command and myself send greeting. On the 24th of the month we established a vigorous siege of Guantanamo, and it is now impossible for the enemy to escape. The spirit of the Cuban troops is excellent; the final triumph of our cause is an assured fact.

Gen. PEDRO A. PEREZ.

It was said at the Junta yesterday that Gen. Perez's dispatch disproves the Spanish report that their 3,000 men in Guantanamo were falling back to Santiago to reinforce the defense of that city.

For a Telegraph Direct to the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, received a dispatch sent by Major Greene, a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, in regard to the question of telegraphic communication in the locality in which the army is operating. Efforts are still being made to connect Playa del Este and Gen. Shafter's headquarters by telegraph, so as to permit of the ready dispatch of messages between the General and the authorities at Washington.

Young Alger on Gen. Duffield's Staff.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Secretary of War received a dispatch from Gen. Shafter to-day, dated Daiquiri, June 27, which said that Secretary Alger's son had been assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Duffield.

SPANISH FOURS OFF THE LIST.

LONDON, June 28.—It is reported that the Stock Exchange Committee has concluded to remove, after June 29, all mention of Spanish fours from the official list, and to quote the same under names, sealed or unsealed. The former refers to those payable in gold in London. The action of the Spanish Government in the matter is generally disliked and Spain has lost a free market in Paris and London for over two-thirds of her debt.

Spanish fours opened at 33⅝, and advanced to 33 13-16. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅜. They closed at 34, a net gain of ⅛.

PARIS, June 28.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, and prices were maintained. It was reported that the decrees reorganizing the market would be signed forthwith. Spanish fours recovered, in consequence of the backwardation of the three and a half per cents, reported from Barcelona.

Spanish fours opened at 33 5-16, a loss of ¼. They closed at 34, a net gain of 7-16.

BARCELONA, June 28.—Spanish fours, 59.

MADRID, June 28.—Spanish fours closed at 59.80. Gold was quoted at 82.

NO DELICACIES FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Actuated by the best possible intentions people from all parts of the country have been sending to their relatives and friends among the soldiers in the various permanent camps boxes and packages of good things. While the soldiers themselves are always proud of the boxes and thoroughly enjoy their contents, the officials of the War Department discourage the sending of delicacies to the soldiers.

In view of the position taken by the Surgeon General and his subordinates on the matter, the War Department to-night gave out the following statement, which has the approval of the President and Secretary Alger: "The sending of delicacies to the army, although most generous and fully appreciated by the War Department, will not longer be encouraged, as it has been found that such delicacies for troops in the field are injurious rather than helpful. The Secretary of War suggests that donations of this character in future be sent to the hospitals only, and that the Surgeon General of the army be consulted as to where they will be most needed."

A Soldier Cuts His Throat.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Private Arthur Elson, Company K, Seventh Illinois, yesterday attempted to commit suicide at Camp Alger by cutting his throat with a table knife. His injuries, while serious, are not necessarily fatal.

SIGMUND BRUENNE DROWNED.

His Yacht Struck by a Tug in East River—Recently Arrested as a Spanish Spy.

A man who the police say is Sigmund Bruenne, of Trenton, N. J., was drowned in East River yesterday about noon. Bruenne was alone aboard a yacht, when it was run into by a tug off the Manhattan Insane Asylum, Randall's Island, and the bowsprit carried away. Bruenne drew his skiff, which he had been towing astern, alongside the yacht, made it fast, and taking a small kedge anchor from the yacht attempted to put it in the skiff. In doing this he lost his footing, fell into the water, and was drowned.

The yacht grounded at Scale Rock, and was taken to Teesdale's coal yard at the foot of Main Street, Astoria, and is now in charge of the Seventy-fourth Precinct police. It was found to be stocked with provisions, guns, and ammunition. Papers found show that the yacht belonged to Bruenne. Bruenne was eccentric, and a man of considerable wealth.

He left Trenton in the Fall of 1894 and ever since eluded the search of his brothers. He was the same man arrested off City Island about a month ago suspected of being a Spanish spy.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

A Native of Puerto Rico Confined on Governors Island.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service yesterday placed under arrest Jesus Ascevedo, a Puerto Rican negro, who arrived Monday from St. Thomas on the steamship Pretoria. Ascevedo and a negro, Robert James, had been detained by the immigration officers on information from United States Consul Van Horn, at St. Thomas, leading to the suspicion that they were Spanish spies. After examination James, who is a British subject, was discharged, but Ascevedo was held in confinement at Governors Island.

Chief Hazen refused to divulge the nature of the evidence against Ascevedo. Ascevedo had a number of letters for Manuel Rosse, living in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Rosse said yesterday that the letters were from a friend with whom he had corresponded until the mails with Puerto Rico were discontinued. His friend was not a Spanish sympathizer, and he had no objection to the officials reading any letters for him in Ascevedo's possession. He did not believe that Ascevedo could either read or write.

SPANISH SPIES AT ATLANTA.

Suspects Believed to Have Been Securing Points for Spain.

ATLANTA, June 28.—Four supposed Spanish spies reached Fort McPherson to-day. One of them is Private Frederick J. Glenhurst of the Fourth Army Corps. He is supposed to have entered the army to enable him to carry on his secret operations without attracting suspicion. He was arrested at Tampa, and, pending investigation of the charges against him, was sent to Fort McPherson.

The three other suspects are officially known as Thoribio Negrin, a deserter from the Spanish Navy; José Martinez, and Juan Rodriguez, alias "Spanish John." They are thought to have been obtaining information about the fortifications at Tybee for the use of their Government.

Watching for Spanish Spies.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 28.—Three companies of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at Fort Brady to-day. They have been sent here to watch for Spanish spies at the big locks that connect the waters of Lake Superior with those of Lakes Michigan and Huron. The three companies are under command of Major John C. Kay, and his orders require him to keep a strong guard about the locks night and day.

PAN-AMERICAN CLUB.

Will Give a Benefit Concert July 5 for the Red Cross Society.

The Pan-American Club has planned a vaudeville concert for the afternoon and evening of July 5 at Lion Park for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The club is composed of about fifty members of South and Central American families, and was formerly known as the Spanish-American Club. Owing to the present war and the strong antipathy to anything Spanish, the present name was decided on.

The entire net proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Society, and an interesting programme has been arranged. Among those who will participate are Ellen Vockey, an English tragedienne of considerable repute; Rosa Crouch, Prof. Durno, Charles Williams, and the Greenwich Band of fifty pieces. An elaborate display of fireworks will be given during the evening.

Among those who have sent contributions to aid the entertainment are Señor Romero, Mexican Minister, and Edward Gruber.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

Many Contributions of a Generous Nature Are Being Received.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association is making elaborate plans, in co-operation with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, to make the concert and entertainment at Carnegie Hall on July 6 a success. Bourke Cockran has accepted an invitation to be present and make an address.

The call of the association for vegetables has met with a hearty response from the marketmen, and many destitute families are being relieved. It has been decided to ask the farmers and grocers of neighboring suburbs to aid in the relief work. Through the New York Central Railroad all such offerings will be carried free of cost. To further the work, the basement at 27 West Thirty-third Street, at which place the new headquarters is, has been secured, and several women of the organization will be present each day to superintend the work. Already a large supply of flour and potatoes has been received through contributions, principally from Jackson & Co.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

She Will Sail for Tampa and Santiago Either To-morrow or Friday.

The hospital ship Relief will leave this port for Tampa and Santiago either to-morrow or Friday, the departure depending on when the full supplies shall be received.

Yesterday the National Woman's War Relief Association visited the ship and inspected the supplies which they have furnished. Among these are a carbonating plant costing $1,900; electric fans costing $375, and green silk shades for the lights, at a cost of $300. The latter are especially adaptable for sick rooms. An added feature which this association has thought of is the donation of pipes and tobacco for convalescent seamen.

The Relief is in reality a floating supply house, as she is filled from deck to hull with everything obtainable for hospital use. Even delicacies have not been overlooked, and large stocks of wine, jelly, and bouillion are on board. Yesterday several cases of medical supplies were sent.

The Relief is lying at the foot of East Ninth Street, preparatory to her departure.

New Division Hospitals to be Opened.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, yesterday morning received a telegram from the Rev. Alexander Kent, field agent of the Red Cross Society at Jacksonville, saying that two new division hospitals will be opened at once. The hospitals will be located at Panama Park, Miami, and Jacksonville. He asks that 200 sheets, 200 pillow cases, and 200 night gowns be shipped to Jacksonville at once. His request will be immediately complied with.

$1,941 in Contributions in One Day.

Secretary John P. Faure of the National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, received $1,941 in contributions yesterday. Among the contributors were: Bayard Brown, $1,000; F. S. Smithers & Co., $250; James C. Carter, $250; Mrs. A. L. Titus, $50; Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons, $50; Theodore K. Gibbs, Newport, R. I., $50; Thomas Paton, Dobbs Ferry, $50; Joseph J. O'Donahue, Jr., $25; Cedar Cliff Silk Company, Paterson, N. J., $25, and Charles W. Ogden, Mary F. Ogden, and Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, $20 each.

Webster's International Dictionary has kept in the van with the progress of American letters, science, industry, and life. Its immense yet select vocabulary, its lucid and scientific definitions, its correct and intelligible pronunciation, make it an invaluable guide.—Adv.

SIGSBEE WINS A VICTORY

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Terror Disabled by the St. Paul Off San Juan de Puerto Rico.

OFFICER AND TWO MEN KILLED

A Cruiser and Gunboat Attack the St. Paul, but Remain Near the Forts—A Valuable Lesson in War.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"Capt. Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, Puerto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was awaited by the St. Paul. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men, and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later, a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under the protection of the forts.

"The difficulty of maintaining the blockade at this port, in the face of the Spanish forts and three Spanish war vessels in the harbor, would be considerable had not Capt. Sigsbee by disabling the only formidable one of these vessels made the task easier. As it is the character of vessels required to maintain the blockade at San Juan necessarily must be of a type superior to the ships required for the blockade on the southern coast of Cuba. Probably some such vessel as the Detroit or the Montgomery will be assigned to the task."

Capt. Sigsbee's report from San Juan, sent by Admiral Sampson, provoked much discussion in the Navy Department to-day. From the moment the Oregon was reported to be in danger of meeting the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Temerario, on the way up the South American coast, there was in the Navy Department from the war board down an anxiety that communicated itself to the country lest the Spanish vessels should swoop down on the three American ships and destroy them in an hour. The terrors of the untried machine were vastly exaggerated by discussion, and Capt. Barker was quite out of patience with those who communicated to him alarms with which he had not the slightest sympathy. He always insisted that the Temerario was in greater danger than the Oregon, the Marietta, and the Buffalo. Now that Capt. Sigsbee, with a liner a tenth of a mile long and no protection except her five-inch guns, has apparently destroyed or at least rendered powerless a torpedo boat destroyer of the first class, evidently with a few well directed shots, those officers who were infuriated because only sixteen torpedo boat destroyers were authorized to be added to the navy in the new Naval bill are becoming reconciled to the allowance.

Thus far the war has not afforded an opportunity to test the usefulness of the torpedo boat destroyers. The Spanish Navy has not sent out fleets of torpedo boats to destroy vessels of the United States, and the United States Government had provided to destroy them, if they appeared, only fast yachts armed similarly to the destroyers, but not quite so fast as the newest and best destroyers. The advantage secured by converting pleasure vessels into destroyers was in the gain of time secured by accepting them for emergency use. But it is admitted that for all defensive purposes they are quite as good as destroyers. The offensive use of the destroyers is yet to be demonstrated, according to the judgment of naval officers of long experience.

The Terror is of English build, having been turned out at Clydebank in 1896. She is a low-lying steel craft, with steel funnels; is of 370 tons, 220 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 5 feet 6 inches draught. The boat is filled with engines and boilers, her horse power being 6,000, capable of driving her at a speed of 28 knots with Norman boilers. While the ordinary torpedo boat carries only a little one-pounder gun, the torpedo gunboat is armed with a formidable battery for a vessel of her size, consisting of two fourteen-pounders, two six-pounders, and two one-pounders, all quick-firing and having two fourteen-inch torpedo tubes on deck.

The Spanish cruiser referred to by Capt. Sigsbee in his report as joining in the attack upon the St. Paul is supposed here to be the Alfonso XII., an iron bark-rigged cruiser built in 1887 of 3,090 tons.

While an old vessel, she has a pretty good battery made up of four Hontoria guns of various calibres, five machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. As soon as Capt. Sigsbee's report came to hand the officials at the Navy Department immediately recalled the fact that the Spaniards had last week sent out a bulletin describing the flight of an American cruiser before two Spanish vessels off San Juan, and that particular engagement was identified as the same referred to by Capt. Sigsbee.

NEWS OF THE NAVY YARD.

The Sylvia Out of Dry Dock—The Stranger and Siren Nearly Ready—Timber Dock Tests.

The steam yacht Sylvia was floated out of dry dock No. 2 at the navy yard yesterday morning and placed alongside the yacht Elfrida in the Wallabout Basin. These two vessels are being fitted out for the harbor patrol fleet. The steam yachts Stranger and Siren, which are being fitted out and protected with armor plates for service off the Cuban coast, will be ready within a week.

Capt. Philip H. Cooper of the Naval Academy, who has been assigned to the command of the cruiser Chicago, is expected to arrive here in a few days.

The big timber dock is being thoroughly tested. All the water has been pumped out and the dock is being subjected to the full pressure of water from the outside. An officer from Washington has been watching the test, and has reported that it is so far satisfactory. The dock will be subjected to tests for several days, and if at the end of that time everything is tight, it will be known that it is perfectly safe and sound. After the tests have been made the coffer-dam will be removed and the mud that has gathered there dug out.

THE NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels received a letter yesterday from the President of the Pilot Commission of this city offering the Government the ocean-going tug Somers N. Smith, now in Cuban waters. The Smith is owned by the Pensacola Pilots' Association.

Col. Hecker, the special agent of the War Department for the inspection of transports for the army, visited this city yesterday. During the afternoon he had a conference with Col. Kimball and Major Summerhayes at the Quartermaster's Department. Later he inspected the Mississippi and Mohawk of the Atlantic Transport Line. These are two of the steamers recently purchased by the Government.

It was said that his visit was to transact some business relative to purchasing or chartering some other trans-Atlantic steamers that have been offered to the Government.

A rumor was current in yachting circles yesterday that the steam yacht Wapiti has been added to the fleet of auxiliary cruisers. The Wapiti is one of the best of the yachts from the great lakes, and arrived at this port from Saginaw, Mich., a few days ago.

Lieut. Buckland to Resign, It Is Said.

Several of the members of the Naval Militia were sworn in at the Army Building yesterday. Among those present was Lieut. Edward G. Buckland, who was appointed to the command of the Viking last Friday. It is said that Lieut. Buckland intends to resign from the service, as he has been made general counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Last week Lieut. Buckland was married to a daughter of President Clark of the railroad. He was formerly Lieutenant Commander of the Connecticut militia.

Westchester County Club Lawn Party.

The Westchester County Club will give a garden party to-morrow afternoon in aid of the Land and Water Auxiliary, No. 22, of the Red Cross Society, for the purchase of hospital tents. Launches will carry passengers from the Huguenot Yacht Club dock at New Rochelle, and carriages will meet all trains at Westchester.

TO EMBARK AT TAMPA.

**The War Department Decides

THE BLOCKADE EXTENDED

The President Issues an Order Extending the Limits of Marine Restrictions.

SOUTH COAST NOW WATCHED

From Cape Frances to Cape Cruz the Island Is Guarded—San Juan, Puerto Rico, Also Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President to-day issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive, and also to San Juan, Puerto Rico. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, For the reasons set forth in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, a blockade of ports on the northern coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, was declared to have been instituted, and,

Whereas, It has become desirable to extend the blockade to other southern ports, now,

Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that, in addition to the blockade of the ports specified in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, the United States of America has instituted and will maintain an effective blockade of all of the ports on the south coast of Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also, of the port of San Juan in the Island of Puerto Rico.

Neutral vessels lying in any of the ports to which the blockade is by the present proclamation extended will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom with cargo.

In witness whereof, etc.,

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
President of the United States of America.

June 27, 1898.

By the President,
J. B. MOORE, Acting Secretary of State.

By this proclamation the President gave notice of the intention of the Government to assume the formidable task of blockading about 500 miles of Cuban coast line in addition to the sections already blockaded. This increases the extent of the blockade fully fourfold, it having been confined heretofore to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy in the way of ships to patrol the coast, however, will not be nearly so heavy, in proportion to the territory to be covered, as in the case of the initial blockade for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great bight on the south Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow, and the ports are few into which a vessel of any draft could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad, and Tunas.

West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly 140 miles there is no point to be blockaded until Batabano is reached. This port is distant only about forty miles from Havana by rail, and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape Frances, the western edge of the blockaded territory, there are no ports for deep vessels of any considerable draft, and even if there were the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents, and supplies could not be sent through to Havana. The purpose of extending the blockade westward to Cape Frances was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape Frances, and thus render much easier the task of the blockading vessels.

The reports which have reached the President as to the exact state of affairs in Havana are conflicting. In some cases the town was declared to be on the verge of starvation, in others food supplies were said to be still abundant. As a matter of fact the truth probably lies between these extremes, and while supplies of a certain character are very scarce in Havana there is no lack of others. It is known, for instance, that while flour may be scarce, large quantities of beef have reached Havana. Most of this has come from Mexico, and it has usually been brought over to the Isle of Pines, and then transshipped into light draft boats to Batabano, whence it was carried by rail into Havana. Only a day or two ago word reached here that 500 head of cattle were rounded up at a point on the Mexican coast near Yucatan awaiting transportation to Batabano.

There has been no running of the blockade by these cattle ships, notwithstanding the Spanish stories to the contrary. All of the ships that have entered Cuban ports with supplies have done so at places not within the blockade, such as Batabano and Manzanillo.

The vessels for the additional blockade service will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet which, under Commodore Howell, has been guarding the North Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. This service has been abandoned because the only available Spanish warships are with Admiral Camara, thousands of miles away from the nearest point on the Atlantic coast. The vessels are already on their way southward, having been reinforced by several of the new torpedo boats, which are particularly adapted because of their light draft for blockade duty in the shallow waters lying between the Isle of Pines and Cuba.

The blockade of San Juan proclaimed today is in reality already in effect, having been initiated by Capt. Sigsbee last week when he turned back from that port a British steamer laden with supplies.

THE HARBOR MINES.

They Will Not Be Removed at Present, Says Gen. Gillespie.

The harbor is still filled with mines, which seriously interfere with navigation, and a fleet of patrol boats is kept busily engaged warning away vessels that get near the mine fields. It has been suggested that all this precaution is unnecessary, as there are no Spanish warships within several hundred miles, and none is likely to molest this port.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES inquired yesterday at the Army Building why the mines were still kept in the harbor. Major Adams, who has charge of this part of the harbor defense, said that he could not give any opinion.

"The mines were ordered to be placed in the harbor by the War Department," said Major Adams, "and it will probably order them to be taken up again when the proper time arrives."

Gen. Gillespie, the newly appointed Commander of the Department of the East, said: "These mines unfortunately cannot be put down and taken up again in an hour or two. They were put down when the Government thought it was necessary to protect the harbor, and they will remain in the harbor until all danger has passed. In these times we have to be prepared for any emergency, and we never know what may happen. How long it will be necessary to keep the harbor mined I cannot say."

Illinois Soldier Drowned.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Edward Dearth, a private of Company B, Sixth Illinois Volunteers, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Potomac River.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

United States Senate Urged to Restore the Appropriation for the Canadian Commission.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; E. T. Barrows, Vice President of the New York Produce Exchange; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Clarence W. Bowen; H. W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Warner Miller, L. W. Beasley, President of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York; A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank; J. P. Morgan & Co., and Levi P. Morton have sent to Chairman C. K. Davis of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the following telegram on the settlement of the differences between Canada and Great Britain and the United States through a joint commission:

Representing great commercial interests of this country, we heartily favor any measure that will extend and develop commercial intercourse between this country and Canada. We therefore earnestly hope that the Senate will restore the appropriation for the Canadian Commission and will not lose this favorable opportunity for adjusting all our differences and increasing our friendly trade relations with the Dominion.

The communication was prompted by the belief that the opportunity for settlement was impaired by dilatory tactics or measures and failure to provide an appropriation.

The points for consideration by the joint commission are the settlement of the Alaska boundary line and the right of miners in boundary territory and in transit, the international exchange of freight and goods in bond, mutual use of canals, and regulations of Atlantic and Bering Sea fisheries. The Canadian and British Governments accepted the proposition, and their commission, headed by Premier Laurier, was appointed. The amount asked for the expenses of the American commission was $50,000.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

Sentiment There Is Now for America in the War Outlook.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—In view of the continued improvement of the military position of the United States, the newspapers here are changing their tone to friendship for America, and now speak with contemptuous pity of Spain, the reason being, it is alleged, the growing fear of a possible Anglo-American alliance.

The Russian press, however, does not think such an alliance very probable, and predicts that the victory of the United States over Spain will lead the former into a colonial policy which will eventually result in a conflict with Great Britain.

ALL ASTIR AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Believed that Gen. Brooke Will Take Twenty-seven Regiments to the Front Very Soon.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 28.—The order issued Sunday to equip and prepare immediately fifteen regiments of the First Corps to form an expeditionary force was revoked by Major Gen. Brooke to-day. This does not change the plan to prepare for an expedition, however, since the revoking order affects more especially the transfers that were named in the former order.

It provides further that instead of fifteen regiments being equipped and prepared, the entire First Corps of twenty-seven regiments is to be hastily prepared for active field service, and the natural inference prevails among the best-informed army officers at the Park that the entire force will be off for Tampa or other seaport points within a week or ten days, or as rapidly as transports can be procured.

The regiments included are: Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, First New Hampshire, Twelfth New York, Twenty-first Kansas, Eighth Massachusetts, First South Carolina, Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, Second Ohio, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Thirty-first Michigan, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky, Fourth Pennsylvania, Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio, First Kentucky, Third Wisconsin, and Fifth Illinois.

Major Gen. Brooke was appointed by the President to command the corps. Major Gen. Wade will be left in command at Camp Thomas. This is in fact the understanding of members of Gen. Brooke's staff and the change made by to-day's order appears to have been in accordance with Gen. Brooke's desire not to go to the front without sufficient men for any emergency.

PAYMASTERS DUE AT CAMP THOMAS

Some $2,250,000 to be Paid to the Troops by the United States.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 28.—The Government Paymasters, twenty-five in number, are scheduled to reach the park to-night. Tents have been pitched for their use near Gen. Brooke's headquarters, and Company M of the First Vermont, under command of Capt. Brownell, was yesterday detailed as guard to the Paymasters, who probably will be at the park for three weeks before their task is completed. The pay of the big army for two months will amount to no small item.

Estimating that there are 45,000 officers and men at the park, and placing the average per month for officers and clerks at the conservative rate of $150 per month, the amount to be distributed will aggregate $2,250,000. These figures do not take into account any of the immense sums paid out for provisions, general stores, and equipments, but is confined strictly to the pay of officers and men.

The pay rolls to a large extent have been made out, and will be promptly submitted at the Paymasters, so that the work of paying off probably will be in progress by the first day of July.

RECRUITS AT CAMP VOORHEES.

Draft for First Regiment Mustered In—Second and Third Regiment Men Take the Oath To-day.

SEA GIRT, June 28.—The 292 recruits required to bring the quota of the First Regiment up to the standard required by the Hull Volunteer Army bill were mustered in to-day by Capt. William C. Buttler, and the volunteers, fully equipped and provisioned, will leave Camp Voorhees for Falls Church, Va., at 6 A. M. Friday, in charge of First Lieut. C. Albert Gasser of Company K.

The 292 recruits needed for the Second Regiment, now at Jacksonville, will be mustered in by to-morrow evening, but they will not be sent south in charge of Capt. Frank De Ronde before Tuesday. The delay is for the purpose of giving the officers an opportunity to drill the recruits before they join their regiment.

The recruits for the Third Regiment are all in camp, and they will also be mustered in by to-morrow night.

Surgeons Slack, Schlichter, and Keefe examined eighty-eight recruits to-day—fifty-two for the Third Regiment, thirty for the First, and six for the Second. The rejections thus far have averaged 25 per cent. Forty of the recruits examined to-day for the Third Regiment were put through the preliminary examination by Dr. N. D. Voorhees of Elizabeth, a brother of Gov. Voorhees, and every one passed successfully.

Yard Breese, of Trenton, one of the recruits for the Second Regiment, is a son of the late Capt. James Buchanan Breese of the regular army, and a grandson of the late Capt. Edward M. Yard, of the United States Navy. Young Breese was anxious to go to the front and came here to enlist as a private against the will of his mother.

Independence Day will be appropriately celebrated in camp. A Federal salute of forty-five guns will be fired at noon and the dress parade will be the attraction at sundown.

Typhoid Cases at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, June 28.—Lieut. Switzer of the Fourth Infantry and Lieut. Savage of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers are seriously ill of typhoid fever at Fort McPherson. The officers came from Tampa some days ago with a large number of sick soldiers. Lieut. Savage, it is feared, may not recover.

DOINGS AT THE ARMORIES

More Dissatisfaction at Gov. Black's Order Forming the New Regiments.

RECRUITING HAS FALLEN OFF

Col. Appleton May Not Nominate Officers for the Regiments—Col. Hubbell Will Start Recruiting on Friday at the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

No military order ever issued from Albany has caused such widespread dissatisfaction among National Guardsmen as that sent out by Gov. Black calling for the formation of the three new regiments to fill out the quota of the State under the second call of the President. The men who find themselves bound in the Guard for five years, after having been promised that they would get a chance to fight, are outspoken about what they call the Governor's breach of faith, and no amount of flattery, such as is contained in the order, telling them of the honorable home protection duty they are doing, is able to placate them.

The best evidence of the feeling over the matter is shown in the new regiments that are not yet completed. There was a rush to enlist while there seemed a chance that these provisional regiments would go out, but since this hope was shattered the recruiting has stopped short, and the men are applying to enlist in the regiments in service whose quotas have not yet been filled.

Col. Appleton was not at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, and new tactics have been adopted there to keep any news from becoming public. Col. Appleton issued orders to the Superintendent of the armory on Monday night that the armory was closed for the Summer, and that none but members of the regiment could be admitted. Last night one of the janitors mounted guard at the door and informed all inquirers that nothing was going on, and that no one was within.

It was learned, nevertheless, that Col. Appleton had not yet sent to the Governor the nominations for a Major, three Captains, and three First and Second Lieutenants for the new regiments, as the telegram of the Adjutant General requested him to do. It was said also that there was a strong likelihood that Col. Appleton would not make any such nominations, as such a course, after the expressed intention of the Executive that he wanted the home regiments kept intact, would seem inconsistent, from the fact that it would take capable officers away from the regiment.

There is admittedly another reason. The Seventh's officers are using every endeavor to keep the regiment intact, and they argue that if they should go out with the new regiments they would be setting an example to the men that the latter would be only too glad to follow.

With Seventh men as officers, they fear that there would be a wholesale defection from the ranks of the Seventh of men who want to go to the front, and therefore the question of nominating officers is receiving a great deal of grave consideration. It was also learned that many members of the Seventh have asked the advice of the officers on the question of enlisting in the new regiments, and in every instance they have been discouraged from so doing and urged to stick to their command. Nevertheless a partial slate has been proposed, and it is understood that if Col. Appleton decides to make any nominations to the Governor, Capt. Robert McLean of Company K will be named as Major, and Capts. W. R. Scott of Company M, Robert Mazet of Company L, and James Schuyler of Company B will be nominated as Captains. The names of the First and Second Lieutenants have not been as yet seriously discussed, it is said.

It is understood that recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment will begin on Friday, when Capt. H. W. Hubbell of the First United States Artillery, appointed Colonel yesterday by Gov. Black, will be on hand to muster the regiment. The recruiting will be done in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and by Friday the officers of the Twelfth, who are now here recruiting for their regiment, will have obtained the desired number of men to fill out the regiment.

Col. Hurry, Commissary on the staff of the Major General of the State, was at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night, looking over the field with a view to making arrangements to feed and lodge the recruits. They will be housed in the armory until sent to Camp Black. It is the general impression that the Two Hundred and First will be recruited in a very short time, as there can be no doubt of its members getting to the front after a turn in camp. One battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment is also to be recruited here, but whether by Col. Hubbell or Capt. W. S. Schuyler of the Fifth United States Cavalry, just appointed Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third, has not yet been decided. The other two battalions of this regiment are to be formed in Syracuse.

Ready for Camp Black.

Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first is getting his recruits in shape for their trip to Camp Black, where they will be drilled prior to going South. He had a busy day recruiting yesterday, and selected 30 out of the 100 applicants, among which were 3 Seventh Regiment men, who passed and were sworn in. He has now 207 men enlisted, and still needs 100 more to fill out the quota. Among those who were sworn in as privates in the Seventy-first were Drs. John J. Nutt and Herbert Wilson of the First Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital. They hope to get places on the surgical staff as soon as they become known. Dr. Nutt is thirty-one years of age and Dr. Wilson thirty-two. Ambulance Driver Alfred Stone of Bellevue also enlisted in the Seventy-first.

The officers and men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first felt very badly over the fact that they are to stay at home. The regiment is complete in twelve companies, armed and equipped, and the men were sure that they would be called on for service at the front. The officers claim that on account of the fighting spirit rampant among the men it will be a hard task to keep them from enlisting in the new regiments.

Lieut. Col. Thurston yesterday sent sixteen men to Willets Point for Company C of the Twenty-second there, and seven men to Fort Schuyler to recruit Companies A, C, E, and F. Companies B, I, and E, at Fort Slocum, have been filled up. Thirty more recruits will go to Fort Slocum to-day, and in all sixty men are still needed to complete the two battalions.

One hundred and six recruits for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in charge of two Corporals, left for Tampa in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6 o'clock last night. Another detail of eighty-seven men will leave to join the regiment to-morrow.

The recruiting officers of the Sixty-ninth received a communication yesterday from the Secrtary of War ordering them to refuse the application of Charles Terphier, nineteen years old, a half-breed Indian. The man's father was a German, and his mother a Blackfoot squaw. Under the law an Indian cannot join the army, except to do scout duty. Terphier was raised in the East and knows nothing of scout duty, and is therefore ineligible.

The officers of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment held a meeting in the armory late last night behind closed doors, at which Gov. Black's order was discussed. A number of speeches expressing dissatisfaction were made, and a resolution was passed, signed by all the officers, pledging themselves to stick to Col. Britton, and by every means in their power to keep the regiment intact. It was also decided to send Col. Britton to Albany to see the Governor, with the view of inducing him to give the regiment a chance to volunteer. Col. Britton will start on his errand to-morrow.

LAFAYETTE POST HOPEFUL.

Its Men May Be Used in Forming the Regiment to be Recruited in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Since the issuance of the orders from Albany calling for the formation of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments under the second call, and the statement therein that citizen volunteers are desired, the Lafayette Post is in great hopes that most of its men will be used to form the regiment and battalion that is to be recruited in the Twelfth Regiment Armory here. As soon the the recruiting officer is named by the Governor, the post will offer its men, all of whom are anxious to get to the front, and as they are a fine lot of recruits the chances, it was said yesterday, are good for their being accepted. To this end great preparations are being made by the inspection to-night by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt in the Seventh Regiment Armory. The men have been drilled in marching and setting up exercises, and good showing is expected from them. It was announced yesterday at the Lafayette Post headquarters that Col. Franz Mayer's regiment of Lafayette volunteers and the battalions commanded by Majors Gallaud, Esmond, and Washburne will be presented for inspection by the Lafayette Post Recruiting Committee, and that Gen. Butterfield is expected to be present.

The recruiting officers for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, had another busy day yesterday, and forty-one men were passed by the Surgeons. These will go to camp to-day, where great efforts are being made to get a battalion in readiness to go out in the event of an immediate call. Col. Griffin was still in Washington yesterday, and when he returns, probably to-day, the headquarters will be removed from 335 Broadway to Camp Townsend, although the recruiting officers will still remain in the Broadway offices.

It is known that Col. Griffin has been instructed by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to get his command, or as much of it as possible, in shape at once, and now that the companies are being sworn in at camp, Col. Griffin is desirous of being on the ground, to see that the companies are made up according to his plans, which are to have squads in each company fitted to perform certain lines of work, so that, in the event of specialists being required, they can at once be designated. Col. Griffin's plan is to have the companies comprise squads in the following lines, this being the plan on which the European engineer regiments are formed: Electricians familiar with the care and operation of dynamos, electricians familiar with the care and operation of searchlights, telegraphers, including linemen; steam engineers familiar with the care and operation of locomotives and stationary engines, railroad men familiar with track laying and bridge building, photographers, topographers, surveyors, hydrographers, mechanics, woodsmen, lumbermen, accustomed to use axes and similar tools; carpenters, masons, sailors and boatmen, riggers and cablemen, men familiar with the handling and use of explosives, contractors' men, accustomed to all kinds of engineering work, pick and shovel, &c.; sanitary engineers, plumbers, steamfitters, and blacksmiths.

AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

CAMP TOWNSEND, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 28.—Lieut. Henry C. Wilson of Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Joseph R. Haskin, and Capt. A. R. Livington of New York are the latest arrivals at Camp Townsend.

Lieut. Haskin is the third representative of a family that has served the United States Government on the field. His father is Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin of the Second United States Artillery, and his grandfather, Gen. Haskin, served both in the Mexican and in the civil war.

Assistant Surgeon Walter Webb was busy all the morning vaccinating members of the First Battalion, attending to over 200 cases to-day. He will continue the work to-morrow.

The officers for Provisional Company D, as selected, are: Captain—C. P. Breese; First Lieutenant—Not selected; Second Lieutenant—L. B. Hamilton.

THREE COLONELS SELECTED.

ALBANY, June 28.—Gov. Black, by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, has selected the following officers of certain State volunteer commands: Capt. H. W. Hubbell, First United States Artillery, for Colonel of the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. S. Y. Seyburn of the United States Infantry, for Colonel of the Two Hundred and Second, and Capt. W. S. Schuyler, Fifth United States Cavalry, for Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third. The commanders of these regiments will report at Albany as soon as they can be relieved.

The Governor has also commissioned Francis G. Ward of Buffalo as the Lieutenant Colonel for the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. Col. Ward served in the National Guard from 1873 to 1886.

Gen. Tillinghast announced that the Governor would tender Capt. L. E. Goodyear of Utica a Majorship in one of the regiments.

The following National Guardsmen who are at the front with the Second Regiment have been commissioned as Second Lieutenants: George L. Hear of the Two Hundred and Second, Winsor P. French and A. Bussey Williamson, in the Two Hundred and First, and Griswold Green and George Alfred Cluett, in the Two Hundred and Third.

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell began his military career with the Seventh Regiment, going out with the command as a private in Company H on April 16, 1861. He was discharged in June of the same year, and on Dec. 4, 1861, went out again as Second Lieutenant of the Fortieth New York Infantry, with which he served until Oct. 4, 1863, when he was honorably mustered out. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery on June 18, 1867, First Lieutenant on Nov. 17, 1873, and Captain on Aug. 9, 1889. Capt. Hubbell is a graduate of the Artillery School, and was in the same class with Capt. Allyn Capron, who was killed near Santiago with Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Capt. Stephen T. Seyburn was born in Maine and was appointed to the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry on Oct. 15, 1875. He was advanced to First Lieutenant March 17, 1883, and made Captain in the same regiment on May 19, 1893.

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler was born in New York and is the only one of the appointees who is a graduate of West Point, to which he was appointed on July 1, 1866. On June 15, 1870, he was graduated and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry. As Second Lieutenant he was prominent in many battles with the Indians on the frontier, notably as a scout and commanding Indian scouts during the fights on the Rio Verde Reservation in 1873 and 1874, and on Superstition Mountain in the latter year. He was promoted to First Lieutenant July 29, 1876, and from 1883 to 1886 was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University. He was made a Captain in the Fifth Cavalry on April 21, 1887.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Volunteer Army.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captain—WADE H. WESTMORELAND of Georgia; First Lieutenant—WILLIAM ALBERT JONES of Georgia; Second Lieutenant—EDWARD HAROLSON of Georgia.

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captains—AMOS W. BRANDT of Iowa and PHILIP BERNHARDT of New York.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel—DAVID M. SELLS of Iowa; Captains—WALTER A. DAYTON of Louisiana, HENRY A. CHANDLER, and CLARION A. WINDUS of Texas.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captains—THOMAS B. TURNEY, Ordnance Sergeant, and LUTHER SAGE KELLY of New York.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Major—JAMES M. LIDDELL of Mississippi, (nomination of James M. Tiddell of Mississippi withdrawn.)

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—Captain—HARRY BINGHAM of California, (nomination of Harry Bingham of Maryland withdrawn.)

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—CHARLES D. WEBB and CHARLES I. PROBEN of New York; First Lieutenant—GEORGE PERRINE; Second Lieutenants—PERCY R. OWENS of New York and HARRY C. DE LANO of New York, (nomination of Harry De Lano of New York withdrawn.)

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—Captains—ALEXANDER W. COOKE of Illinois, BURTON F. DICKSON of Indiana, ALEXANDER H. WEBER of South Carolina, ARCHIBALD O. POWELL of Minnesota, TILLINGHAST L'H. HUSTON of Ohio, and GEORGE A. HURD of Illinois; First Lieutenants—WILLIAM M. VENABLE, ARTHUR E. BALLENTINE, and MAURICE W. COOLEY of Ohio; FRANK H. HAMILTON, FREMONT HILL, OSCAR S. DURFEE, and EUGENE KLAPP of Illinois; GATES A. JOHNSON, Jr., of Minnesota; CHRISTOPHER C. FITZGERALD of Indiana, RANDOLPH E. FISHBURN of Illinois, and DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE of New Jersey, (nomination of David H. Gildersleeve of Pennsylvania withdrawn;) Second Lieutenants—JAMES E. LAWTON, ORVILLE BENSON, and GEORGE A. PURINGTON of Ohio; FRANK S. CLARK and CLARENCE F. JACKSON of Indiana, DAVID G. ANDERSON of Pennsylvania, JOSEPH R. McANDREWS of Illinois, and REDMOND V. BEACH of Connecticut, (nomination of Rodman V. Beach of Connecticut withdrawn;) Commissary, with rank of Captain—EDWIN W. HURLBUT of Colorado, (to correct previous nomination of Edward W. Hurlbut.)

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers:—Surgeon, with rank of Major—GEORGE E. LYON of Missouri; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—JULIUS A. SCHUELKE of Wyoming and JOHN H. GIBBON of Pennsylvania.

Regular Army.

Infantry, Regular Army.—FRANK D. WICKHAM of Missouri, now First Lieutenant Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

Additional Paymaster — WASHINGTON HAVERSTICK of Wisconsin, (nomination of William Haverstick of Wisconsin withdrawn.)

Navy.

Lieut. Commander CONWAY H. ARNOLD, to be a Commander; Surgeon REMUS C. PERSONS, to be a Medical Inspector.

THE PANTHER BACK IN PORT

Transport That Landed the Marines at Guantanamo Brings Relics of the Campaign.

MINES OUR WARSHIPS STRUCK

The Texas and Marblehead Saved from Destruction by Barnacles, Which Jammed the Plungers and Thus Prevented Explosion.

The naval transport Panther which landed the marines at Guantanamo recently, arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning. The Panther was formerly the Venezuela of the Red D Line, and was fitted out as an armed transport at the navy yard. She is commanded by Commander George C. Reiter. Admiral Sampson last Friday ordered the Panther to return to this port, and she sailed the same day, after having been relieved by another vessel in doing duty at Camp McCalla. She brought a large quantity of mail matter from the men now in Cuba, and on the ships that are off the coast. This mail was sent ashore yesterday afternoon. The transport is to have a battery mounted while here.

The Panther brought with her seven Spanish mines taken from the Bay of Guantanamo, from which the Marblehead and the Texas so miraculously escaped destruction. They are bell-shaped like a buoy and are about four feet long and three feet in diameter at the widest part. They were intended to be discharged by contact, and arms extend from the side which cover the plunger, which, when driven in, explodes the guncotton. They have evidently been in the water for several months, as they are covered with barnacles. It was due to these barnacles that both warships were not blown up. The Marblehead's propeller caught in a mine, but the plunger, as in the case of the Texas, was prevented from working owing to its being jammed by the barnacles. The mines were found to be in perfect condition internally.

Spoils from the Spaniards.

The Panther also brought some 200 powder cases belonging to the Texas, which are to be refilled, and a lot of machetes, guns, and camp equipment which the Spaniards left behind them in their retreat from Guantanamo. In addition there are several relics, among them being an unexploded shell fired by the Prairie at the blockhouse and, an old Spanish shell used in a muzzle-loading gun. The vessel's deck has the marks of a Mauser bullet which went through it, and which the man who was nearly struck by the bullet takes pride in showing.

The Panther sailed from New York on April 22. She went to Hampton Roads, where she remained until April 29, and then, under convoy of the cruiser Montgomery, proceeded to Key West, and on June 10 joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago.

The marines were landed at Camp McCalla on the afternoon of the same day. As the place had been previously thoroughly cleared from Spaniards by the shells from the fleet, no obstruction was in the way of landing, which was done very speedily by boats from a number of the ships. Four hundred men were disembarked in three hours, but a long time was required to land the stores and war material. The fighting began on the afternoon of the 11th, when three men on picket duty were shot by Spaniards in ambush, and from that time continued through the 12th and 13th to the 14th, when the Spaniards were driven back, seventeen taken prisoners, and about two hundred killed.

The Panther's two three-inch rifle field guns did excellent service during the fighting in shelling the woods with shrapnel, being effective for that purpose. The vessel also afforded a good resting place for the marines, worn out by fighting and close watching for the enemy. The second night after the landing, when twenty bluejackets, under Mate Dwyer, from the Panther, and bluejackets from the other ships, went to the relief of the marines, the latter returned on board the Panther and got a good rest.

It was shown how deluding the feeling from a bullet wound is by one man brought on board, who said his leg was broken by falling over a cliff. When the surgeon examined him he found his leg unbroken, but a slight wound on the knee where a bullet had grazed it. This had been sufficient to cause the man to fall over a slight deformity, the only injury from which was a shaking up.

A Correspondent's Narrow Escape.

One instance of a narrow escape was that of a correspondent of an English newspaper, whose nose was grazed by a bullet and the skin taken off.

The death of Sergt. Major Goode was a most affecting one. He had unnecessarily exposed himself, and a shot passed through his body just above the hips. He turned to the men and said, "Let me get to my post," then fell over, dead.

Commander Reiter said the Cubans were brave, and very expert in bush fighting. The Spaniards were thoroughly afraid of them, and always carefully avoided the woods.

The devotion of the Cubans to their cause was shown by one, who fell shot through the breast and mortally wounded. He tried to rise again and fight on, but could not; then, murmuring "Vive Cuba Libre!" he died.

All about the Bay of Guantanamo is now cleared of Spaniards, and the camp at Camp McCalla and all the country in the vicinity is completely in the possession of the United States. As an evidence of the healthfulness of the climate, only three out of fifty marines were sick; they have been brought home by the Panther.

The officers and men of the Panther are overjoyed at the prospect of having a battery, and now expect to have more active service. In addition to Commander Reiter the officers are Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, Lieut. Ford, acting Lieut. Hopkins, Acting Ensign Terrill, Mate Dwyer, Passed Assistant Surgeon McCormack, Acting Passed Assistant Engineer Campbell, and Acting Assistant Engineer Kolb. There are about seventy-five men in the crew, and their number will be increased before the Panther goes to sea.

Wyoming Leads All States.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A battery of light artillery, composed of 125 men, under Capt. Palmer of Cheyenne, Wyoming, will arrive here to-day. Gov. Richards makes the statement that 10 per cent. of the population of Wyoming of military age are now in the army. Wyoming has furnished three times the number of men required under her quota. This is the best showing made by any State. Four Wyoming volunteers were left behind when the transports sailed yesterday, on account of illness.

Meriden Silverware.

LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SALE.

A few days remain in which to secure the Famous Meriden Plate—"The Plate That Wears"—at half the usual prices. Here are a few of the opportunities offered:

TEA SPOONS, per set.....75c
DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, per set.....$1.35
TABLE SPOONS & FORKS per set.$1.50
BERRY SPOONS, each.....75c
COFFEE SPOONS, per set.....70c
OYSTER FORKS, per set.....$1.00
DINNER and DESSERT KNIVES, per set.....$1.60 to $3.50

Asparagus and Lettuce Forks, Orange and Bon Bon Spoons, Lobster Claws, Ladles and other Pieces to match at correspondingly low prices.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY

Sterling Silver and Silver Plate,
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

THREE MORE SLOW SHIPS.

Comment of Naval Officers on a Provision of the Bill Providing for New Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is evidently too late now to call back the Naval Appropriation bill and provide for a new schedule of extension, but naval officers are regretting some things that were done and others that were left undone when that liberal measure of construction was authorized.

The greatest need of the service just now, and one that is sure to be felt all through the war, is the possession of fast and powerful vessels, something like the best armored cruisers of Spain. When the three battleships provided for in the Naval bill shall have been constructed at an expense of $3,000,000 each, without armament, the United States will have three more vessels that will be slower than any of the recently constructed battleships for other powers of respectable pretensions.

The regret in the service is that a little more money was not authorized and liberty was not given to Commodore Hichborn to provide three vessels at the end of three to five years, when these eleven thousand-tonners of sixteen knots' speed will be completed, would not be ten years behind vessels of the first class in other navies.

It is insisted in the navy that the necessity for the construction of the better ships will be seen before the keels of the slow-going battleships are laid. Possibly by the time Congress meets again it will be a conviction with the members of the Naval Affairs committees that fast and strong cruisers, something like the Brooklyn and New York, but better, would be more useful and more peace-compelling ships to build, and therefore more economical, than vessels like the Iowa and the Massachusetts.

THE NEW MONITORS.

Will Have One Turret Each, and Will Be 225 Feet Long.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The first official details of the designs and specifications for the four new monitors provided for in the last Naval Appropriation act were made public to-day in a circular issued by the Navy Department for the benefit of intending bidders.

Contrary to general expectation the monitors will be single turreted. The batteries will be composed of two 12-inch guns in a barbette turret; four 4-inch rapid-fire guns in broadside on the superstructure deck, and a secondary battery of seven rapid-fire guns. The dimensions will be: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 50 feet; mean draught at normal displacement, 12½ feet; total displacement, 2,700 tons; total coal capacity, 200 tons.

The unsheathed steel hull is to be protected by a side armor belt of a maximum thickness of not less than 11 inches, and a mean depth of 5 feet. The barbettes are to have armor 11 inches thick, and the armor of the turrets is to be 10 inches. The turrets will be of the balanced type, with the front plate inclined 42 degrees from the vertical.

The new coast defenders will be driven by twin screws propelled by two vertical, triple-expansion engines, fed from four water tube boilers. The complement of officers and crew will be about 130. Each of the four vessels will be equipped to carry provisions and small stores for one month and fresh water for five days. Complete electric plants will be installed on each monitor by which the turrets, ammunition hoists, elevating gear, and rammers will be operated. The monitors must make a speed of 12 knots an hour, and must be completed inside of twenty-seven months.

They are to cost, exclusive of armament, not over $1,250,000 each.

TO ABOLISH CANTEENS.

House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Will Report a Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic today reported favorably the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on reservations and in buildings controlled by the United States.

Canteens at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 28.—The organized fight against the regimental canteens at Chickamauga Park is becoming very interesting. Another meeting of the Chickamauga Chaplains' Association has just been held and definite action taken in reference to having the canteen abolished. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, There have been established in many of the regiments in Camp Thomas canteens, where intoxicants are sold, and

Whereas, The highest medical authorities in the army have advised against the use of all intoxicants and stimulants, and

Whereas, The use of deadly intoxicants is filling the guardhouses and hospitals; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Chaplains' Association that the attention of Gen. Brooke is respectfully called to these facts, and we urgently petition him to use his military authority in the suppression of this evil.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:35	Moon sets	12:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:34	Gov. Isl'd	2

Wanamaker

The Continent, the staunch, handsome, "high-bred" light roadster, perfect in shape, splendid in workmanship, superb in finish, was intended as a lighter and swifter companion to the Continental. The two have traveled together through several successful seasons, and their riders are numbered not in thousands but in tens of thousands.

We built the Continent to sell at $45 and to compete with $60 wheels,—to be both better and cheaper.

We are selling it to-day at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS (Women's models, $26.50)

It is the greatest genuine wheel bargain at present before the public.

Cotton Dress Stuffs More Bargains

THESE are the little-figured fabrics, the sorts you make up for hard-wear dresses; pretty, dainty, but cheap.

It is in textiles like these that you recognize best the oft-told truth that beauty isn't a matter of money. Excellent choice throughout. It seems almost like painting the lily to make a further cut in such tiny prices.

At 5c. yd.—Printed corded Lawns; the usual 12½c. quality.
At 5c. yd.—Printed cotton Grenadine; usually 12½c.
At 7c. yd.—Printed Lawns; usually 12½c.
At 8c. yd.—Printed Batiste; usually 15c.
At 8c.—Printed striped Organdies; usually 20c.
At 9c. yd.—Printed Dimities; usually 12½c.
At 10c. yd.—Printed Batiste; usually 18c.
At 12½c.—Printed Organdies; usually 25c.
At 16c. yd.—Fine printed Organdies; usually 25c.
At 18c. yd.—Genuine Crispene suiting; usually 35c and 45c.
At 20c. yd.—Printed cotton Duck; usually 25c.
At 25c. yd.—Printed French Organdies; usually 35c.
At 25c. yd.—Printed French Organdie Carreaux; usually 40c.
At 28c. yd.—Printed French Plumetis; usually 45c.
At 35c. yd.—Printed French Piques; 65c and 75c. qualities.
At 37½c. yd.—Embroidered Swiss Mulls; usually 75c.
At 37½c. yd.—Pineapple gauze Grenadine; usually 50c.
At 50c. yd.—Embroidered Swiss Mulls; usually $1.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Mr. Caffery Continues His Speech Against Annexation, and Will Have More to Say.

DENOUNCES MINISTER STEVENS

Charges Him with Being a Party to a Conspiracy Against the Established Government—A Word About the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.,) continued his speech against the Hawaiian annexation resolution. Shortly after 1 o'clock, while Mr. CAFFERY was expounding a legal proposition bearing upon the question under discussion, Mr. JONES, (Dem., Ark.,) who was temporarily in the chair, said:

"The Senator from Louisiana will suspend. It is manifest to the Chair that a quorum of the Senate is not present. The Chair therefore directs that there be a call of the Senate. The Clerk will call the roll."

This unusual direction from the Chair created some surprise among Senators in the chamber. The roll call disclosed the presence of fifty-four Senators, and Mr. CAFFERY proceeded with his argument.

While discussing what he deemed the wrong done to the constituted authority during the Hawaiian rebellion of 1893, Mr. CAFFERY declared that it was a bitter and rancorous spirit which directed the attack made upon President Cleveland for the bold, patriotic, and righteous stand taken by him in attempting to right the wrong done by Minister Stevens and the band of Hawaiian revolutionists.

Concerning the formation of the de facto Government of Hawaii, Mr. CAFFERY declared there never was anything like it in the history of nations. Some man, he said, read a proclamation. When he began to read twenty-five or thirty persons were present, and by the time he had concluded perhaps three hundred had gathered. No Government was ever made so easily or elevated so quickly.

"Within half an hour," said Mr. CAFFERY, "Mr. Stevens had acknowledged that the revolutionists had overthrown the regularly constituted Government. The Hawaiian Government built under its authority several islands, some of them fifty miles apart. It was impossible for Minister Stevens to know that the revolution had been successful. International law requires that a de facto Government shall be strong enough to maintain itself with the consent of the people, but within ten hours after the revolutionary Government had been created it demanded the protection of the United States."

Mr. CAFFERY maintained that it was merely a paper Government and never had amounted to much. He declared that within three days after the acknowledgment by the United States Minister that the new Government had been formed, members of the Government were on board a steamer en route to this country with a treaty of annexation in their pockets.

"The interior purpose of the revolutionists from the start," said Mr. CAFFERY, "was annexation to the United States."

All the conspirators, Mr. CAFFERY went on, were sugar men, and the tariff law then in operation in the United States was inimical to their interests. He added that a good deal had been said recently about the interest of the Sugar Trust in the pending question of annexation. The statements made were illusory and misleading, and intended to be such.

"In the course of my remarks," said Mr. CAFFERY, "I will attempt to show hereafter that the interests of the American Sugar Refining Company are not better subserved by having Hawaii as it is than by having Hawaii annexed. The interests of the Sugar Trust are not better subserved by Hawaii being independent and free than by Hawii being a part of the United States, and the newspapers that are crying 'Wolf! Wolf!' are trying to cover their own tracks."

At 4 o'clock Mr. CAFFERY, not having concluded his speech, yielded the floor, and the annexation resolution was laid aside for the day.

WAR BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

A Number of Measures Passed to Increase the Efficiency of Army Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the House to-day, Mr. HENDERSON, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Rules presented a resolution not exceeding two days after the adoption of the resolution of business reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Tex.,) endeavored to secure the withdrawal of the resolution, expressing the opinion that an agreement could be reached without the House being placed in the attitude of being required by a rule to consider necessary legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. HULL (REP., Iowa,) pointed out that objection had been made twice to requests for agreements and they thought the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. BAILEY said there was, he was sure, no desire to block any military legislation necessary to the proper conduct of the war, but there might be a desire to defeat legislation not made essential by the war.

The resolution wasadopted and Mr. HULL called up the Senate bill providing for an increase of efficiency in the Quartermaster's Department during the war. It authorized the Secretary of War to name four special inspectors in the Quartermaster's Department. Mr. HULL offered an amendment authorizing also two Chief Quartermasters with the rank of Colonel, and three with rank of Major; also an amendment authorizing thirteen instead of twenty Assistant Quartermasters. The bill as amended was passed.

The House then amended and passed the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the Army. It gives the Commissary of Subsistence the rank of Colonel; limits the number to be assigned to twelve; provides that two Commissaries of Subsistence detailed as assistants to the Commissary General, shall have the rank of Colonel, and authorizes the addition to the Subsistence Department during the war of eight Majors and twelve Captains.

The next bill taken up was to increase the force of the Ordnance Department. It provides for a permanent increase. It was passed after vigorous protests from Mr. KING (Dem., Utah,) and Mr. HAY (Dem., Va.,) the latter offering an amendment limiting the increase to the duration of the war. Mr. HULL said the Ordnance Department of the Army was organized upon a palpably insufficient basis, and he referred to the present overworked condition of all the Government ordnance establishments.

A bill to increase the Engineer Corps of the army by the addition of eighteen, brought forth further protests from Mr. HAY against permanent increase of the army.

Mr. HULL pointed out that the river and harbor work being under the Engineer Corps, made it necessary to increase the Corps. The effect of the bill, he said, would be not an increase in the regular army, but an increase in the detail of West Point graduates to the engineer service. In time of war an increase would be necessary, but it would be necessary to come from the volunteers.

Mr. COCHRAN (Dem., Mo.,) injected a brief speech against permanently increasing the army, and warned the Republicans against drifting toward it. Mr. HANDY (Dem., Del.,) followed in like strain, and Mr. BROMWELL (Rep., Ohio,) defended the measure.

The bill was passed.

There were then passed a bill temporarily increasing the force in the department of the Inspector General of the Army and a bill fixing the pay of Chaplains in the volunteers at that of mounted Captains; also the bill authorizing the payment of volunteer troops from the date of the enrollment of their names, after being called by the Governors under authority of the President's call, and authorizing the payment of troops embarking for the Philippines one month in advance.

A bill was presented authorizing the appointment of a Military Storekeeper in the army, with the rank of Captain. Mr. HULL said the man selected for the place was Major Loeffler, who was a soldier under Lee before the civil war, a soldier under Grant during that war, and now on duty at the White House as doorkeeper to the President.

A vigorous opposition to the bill developed, led by Messrs. COX, (Dem., Tenn.,) HAY, (Dem., Va.,) and HANDY, (Dem., Del.,) which resulted in adjournment without disposal of the bill.

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSED.

The Measure as Reported by the Conference Committee Was Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House today, by a vote of 133 to 53, adopted the conference report upon the Bankruptcy bill. The report was adopted by the Senate last Friday. The vote in the House followed an extended discussion.

Mr. TERRY (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. DEARMOND, (Dem., Mo.,) while admitting the bill to be an improvement over the one passed originally, objected to the reported measure because it enlarged Federal jurisdiction in the collection of debts. They contended it was manifestly more favorable to the creditors than to the struggling honest man who should be relieved from misfortune. The involuntary features of the bill were opposed, and Mr. DEARMOND thought the operation of the bill should be limited to a few years, and not be accepted in the nature of a permanent means of collecting debts. It would involve a continuing usurpation of jurisdiction clearly within the province of the States, he said.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ala.,) announced his purpose to support the measure not, as he said, because it responded to his ideas of what the bill should be, but because it was a great step in the right direction, would relieve many who deserved relief, and would bring far more benefit than evil.

This apparently was the view of a large number of the Representatives who voted for the bill.

The War Claims Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the House to-day Mr. MAHON (Rep., Penn.,) asked unanimous consent for disagreement to the Senate amendments to the War Claims or "Omnibus" bill and for granting the request of the Senate for a conference. The permission was granted after Mr. LOUD (Rep., Cal.,) had made a speech declaring general opposition to the payment of war claims, and criticising severely the policy that was leading to wholesale payment of such claims. Mr. LOUD said the bill in question as it passed the House originally carried $1,100,000, and the Senate had added $8,000,000, but a compact existed at the time the bill passed the House whereby no other claims were to be passed in case the $1,100,000 should go through.

A Claim Against San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Department of State has received word that the award of the referee, Civil Engineer Noble of Chicago, in the claim of Nathaniel McKay, an American citizen, against the Government of San Domingo for compensation for a bridge constructed by him over the Ozama River in San Domingo, which bridge was appropriated by the local Government, fixes the amount of money to be paid Mr. McKay at $74,411 gold, with interest at 6 per cent. since December 20, 1895.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: Bloomville, Marshall C. Maxon; North Creek, Leo Waddell; Yorktown Heights, T. F. Tompkins; Wilton, Charles Van Rensselaer.

Miss Gould Opens Woody Crest.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 28.—There was a formal opening to-day at Woody Crest, the home for crippled and invalid children maintained by Miss Helen M. Gould. There were exercises in a tent erected on the grounds. The Rev. John A. Ingham presided. Among those present were Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Frank Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. John D. Archbold, the Misses Archbold, the Rev. Dr. E. Potter, the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, the Rev. Arnold H. Redding, the Rev. William F. Compton, the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, Dr. Homer A. Gibney, Dr. Elmer Lee, Mrs. Janeway, Miss Janeway, Mrs. T. C. Eastman, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mrs. O. M. Treat, Miss Jane De Graff Thompson, Mrs. Robert Graves, Miss C. E. Mason, Dr. Henry P. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. P. Munn, and Jacob Riis.

To Establish a Home for Epileptics.

SEA GIRT, June 28.—Gov. Voorhees today announced the appointment of the following commission to select a site for the establishment of a home for the epileptics of the State: The Rev. Dr. James Buckley of Morristown, Dr. John W. Ward of Trenton, the Rev. Dr. S. Olin Garrison of Vineland, Dr. Jonn H. Ewing of Flemington, and Dr. T. J. Smith of Bridgeton. The plans contemplated for the building are similar to those adopted by the State of New York for the colony of epileptics at Craig. The Legislature has appropriated $15,000 for the purpose.

THE LANDING AT SIGUA

How the Army Which Now Invests Santiago Disembarked Upon Cuban Soil.

THE PLACE EASY OF DEFENSE

Warships Shelled the Woods Without Causing a Replying Shot—The Men Cheered as They Leaped Ashore —A Beautiful Scene.

ON THE OLIVETTE, OFF SIGUA, Cuba, June 22.—We landed troops on Cuban soil at 10:30 this morning. The warships opened fire on the wooded hills east of Santiago at 7 A. M., and kept up an almost continuous fusillade till 10. The Spaniards replied but feebly from near old Morro Castle at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, and from an occasional battery tucked away in the woods of the valleys and hills.

At 9:45 the Castine, New Orleans, Detroit, and other ships began a hot fire upon the densely wooded slopes and hills at the mouth of Rio Bacanao or Juraguacito, near Sigua, and the mines of Juragua. For fifteen minutes the shelling was furious. The shells, bursting in the forests and far up on the mountain sides, gave the appearance of replying guns, but not a Spaniard was sheltered in the woods. If there were scouts or skirmishers in the manigua or underbrush along the coast, they made no attempt to oppose the landing.

As the signal to cease firing was given, and the smoke began lifting from the shore, it was seen that the troops had not been idle spectators of the scene. The surface of the little bay was covered by boats, all loaded with soldiers. In a few minutes these were seen leaping asnore, cheering as they touched Cuban soil, and their good fortune was loudly cheered by those who had still to remain in the stuffy ships. The bands played "There's a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" as the boats dashed for the shore and the men, guns in hand, leaped through the surf.

No Opposition Encountered.

Officers and soldiers expected to make a forced landing, but the firing and preparation for defense soon proved useless. The Spaniards, true to their national character, had failed to take advantage of the fine defensive nature of the country. Heavy woods and almost impenetrable underbrush cover the slopes of hills and mountains and descend to the very margin of the sea, but not a Spaniard was secreted in these fastnesses to oppose our landing. The rocky elevations offered every facility for fortifications, but not a gun frowned from their crests to challenge the advance of our troops. Not a cannon, not even a rifle or pistol shot, replied to the imperious demand of our guns. And yet we were landing with laborious slowness at a point within view of the hills about Santiago, ten or twelve miles away, where, it is reported, there are at least 20,000 of the enemy. There was time enough for the Spaniards to have made some show of strength at our landing place, and to have made the debarkation troublesome and costly to us.

A worse place to land, apparently, could not have been selected. The mountains of Maestra, or Cobre, represented here by the pile of rock called La Gran Piedra, rise abruptly from the sea. The waves that break on the surf-beaten rocks which form the littoral, are rugged spurs or high foothills. These latter are cleft by ravines or chasms, making a weird and wonderful scene. The Cubans call these peaks, cut and carved by the rains and winds into their present picturesque forms, "the altars," and they bear a certain rude resemblance to the altars of the Greeks and Hebrews. At Sigua there are four of these, the smallest being directly at the railway terminus, where we are landing, and the others, each larger than its predecessor, forming a series of natural citadels along the coast.

Below the landing place, to the west and toward Santiago, the coast is even more broken, although the foothills are lower. Between these and the high mountains there is a rugged valley, along which runs a characteristic Cuban road, and it was confidently expected that the Spaniards would be in possession of this valley. To make sure they were not there, or would not stay long if they were, the warships poured shot and shell into the road wherever it was visible. But there was no response. The Spaniards had clung to the temporary security of their fortified lines at out Santiago.

Comparatively Easy Landing Place.

The only place where the surf was not beating fiercely on the rocky shore line was at the west end of the viaduct that supports the little railway. Here in a cove the troops found a small bit of shore comparatively free from surf, and soon filled it with boats and launches and pontoons. The warships sent their steam launches to aid in the landing, and each of these drew after it a long string of boats filled with soldiers. As fast as they were emptied the boats returned to their ships for more men.

Admiral Sampson appeared on the scene in the flagship New York at 11 o'clock, but took no part in the bombardment of the supposititious Spaniards on the hills. He took up a commanding position and watched the debarkation. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis also comes up while we are landing.

The getting of the troops ashore proceeds very slowly, owing to the smallness of the cove chosen for the purpose and the distance the transports had to stand off from land. Possibly two regiments landed between 10:30 and 1:30. They are now throwing out skirmish lines and taking up positions on the lower hills around the railway terminus. The railway runs from Sigua, or Altares, according to the map you use, and to Juragua, Santiago, and a half-dozen other places, also according to the various maps. The railway itself is a reality, for there it stands, with a score of cars lying on the trestle, and its machine shops, or terminal depot going up in smoke before the insurgent's torch.

Troops Glad to be Ashore.

Difficult as the debarkation was, the troops enjoyed it, after their long incarceration in the rollicking, tipsy ships. They were in high spirits, and cheered lustily as each troopship drew nearer to unload its freight of men and guns. All seemed to realize the great significance of the event, and were inspired by the charming scene that nature and man had united in creating.

While the presence of thousands of troops and the consciousness of the tremendous importance of the hour would have made any scene noteworthy, they merely added interest to this spectacle. Nature did not need the flashing guns, the rolling volumes of smoke, the glistening bayonets, the spirited march of soldiers, and the stately presence of a dozen ships of war and forty troopships. It had already prepared a rich setting, appropriate to the grandeur of the event.

The bay is an open crescent, formed by the half circlet of foothills. In places the shore is precipitous, rising sheer from the chafing sea. Where it is smoother, the waves rush against its low wall of rock and dash in spray over the barriers. To the very verge of this serrated shore line descends the abundant verdure of the island. Above the rock brows, waving like shaggy hair, are the long leaves of palm. Towering over these and rising from amid a dense forest of lesser trees are seen the cocoanut palms, magnificent as an army with banners. And winding through this wildly beautiful scene, weaving its tortuous path between beetling cliffs and bathing the palms as it comes, flows the Juraguacito River, dark in the shadows.

A single blur rests upon the exquisite picture. A dwelling house is ablaze directly in front of the troops, fired by a stray shell or by a soldier or insurgent, acting under orders. It represents, perhaps, the first needless act of destruction. We did not need the torch to light us to the redemption of Cuba.

All firing has ceased. The troops are still landing as rapidly as possible. To-morrow will see us all ashore, and then will begin the real tragedy that we must enact before the curtain rises on the happy dénouement —another free, civilized, and prosperous republic.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE VOYAGE FROM TAMPA.

Details of the Journey Made in the Troopships to the Landing Near Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20.—We got away from Port Tampa after great delay and many disappointments. If the difficulty of leaving the encampment at Tampa was vexatious, the difficulty of getting out of the harbor may fairly be called harrowing. Soldiers, seamen, and correspondents yearned for a glimpse of the open Gulf—the charted path to Cuba. But it seemed a closed sea to us as we lay in the iron hulks and broiled and steamed under the fierce sun.

Orders from Washington had sent us scampering into the ships, and it now looked as if orders from the same quarters would keep us aboard them indefinitely. The troopships, when the heat became unbearable in the dock would run out into the bay, steam about for awhile, then swing to with the tide and come to rest in the refreshing breeze and cooler stream. Our lot on the Olivette was, however, a most menial and unpleasant one. We shuttled back and forth between Port Tampa and St. Petersburg, getting water at the latter place to be furnished to the all-devouring ships. This task, which recalled the fable of the Danaidai who were condemned to pour water forever into unfillable sieves, engaged us for a week. At the end of that time we went to St. Petersburg again. Then we filled up with water and returned to Port Tampa, where we spent a night of dust and heat, while the Olivette loaded her bunkers and all available space with coal. We also took off some of our sick, and prepared to take on more.

Sailing of the Transports.

This was Tuesday night, June 14. The fleet of transports sailed that evening about 6 o'clock. Before we reached St. Petersburg on our final water mission, the last of the troopships had disappeared down the bay. As they passed us we cheered feebly and dispiritedly, and they answered lustily, as warriors sighting the foe. At last the hour had arrived. Cuba could not be far away, and yonder where the horizon, in a glow of sun-lighted haze touches the blue water, is the gateway to the Gulf.

Wednesday morning, the 15th, at 4 o'clock, before most of us were out of our bunks, the Olivette had passed her consort, also toward the Gulf, and at 6 was crossing the bar. We were just twelve hours behind the fleet. This did not disturb us, however, as the transports could make only seven knots, or eight miles an hour, while the Olivette is capable of fifteen knots. We passed out of the bay at a speed of twelve knots, and maintained it for the rest of the day. About 10 P. M. we caught sight of the lights of the rearmost ships, and by 11 we were close to them. At midnight we steamed into the fleet, and then slowed down and kept our proper place in the column.

The American Armada.

When the second morning dawned, Thursday, the 16th, we awoke to find ourselves part of the most magnificent pageant that has ever been seen on Western waters. Forty-odd ships, transports and war vessels in three columns, the troopships flanked by men-of-war and gunboats, stretched over twenty miles of sea. Almost as far as the eye could reach—north, south, east, west—the armada covered the water. Ahead, leading the central column, steamed the Detroit, her pennant showing us the way. To the right was the Indiana, her immense bulk as steady in the seaway as if it were resting at anchorage off Staten Island. The original formation could not be kept, but the ships maintained fairly good lines. Around us and among us flitted the black forms of the torpedo boats, patrolling the flanks. Sometimes the largest boats, the Castine or Bancroft, steamed in among the troopships to see that all was well. Those who saw this pageant, this stately procession, over which an oratorio could have been sung appropriately, can never permit it to fade from their memories. To me, as I looked out over the vast sea, heavy with its unusual freight of life and destiny, and saw the sun shining in splendor over it all, came the thought of Wordsworth:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
And to be young was very heaven."

It was a glorious privilege to behold such a vision, for such it seemed in the splendor of the southern morning and with the "pomp and circumstance" of war.

Taking the Ill on Board.

The procession was too stately and too important perhaps to move with rapidity. Its slowness made it more impressive, certainly, but it also made it very tiresome after a while. All day Thursday and Friday and Saturday, and Sunday, we steamed along at the dizzy speed of eight miles or less an hour! In a day we would make as much as 190 miles. We would go to bed and try to sleep, and get up tired out and headachy after only a few stifling hours, and find we had made 60 miles over night! Even this speed proved too swift for several of the transports. They fell gradually behind until lost behind the horizon. Then would follow a long delay while the rest of the fleet waited for these laggards to catch up. Such a delay occurred every day. Morning would see the ships scattered far and wide, and all those in advance would shut down steam and roll and pitch in the rough sea until the fleet could reform its columns. By the third day it was found that the speed of 7 knots could not be kept up by the slowest boats, and we fell back to 6 knots, frequently stopping altogether.

Many delays were caused by the Olivette taking the sick aboard. Every now and then some troopships would run up the ominous sick signal; whereupon the fleet would slow up and the sick would be brought aboard the Olivette in a small boat. There were not many serious cases. There were several patients with typhoid fever, one with pneumonia, and several with lesser diseases. One case provoked the laughter of all and the skepticism of some. This was a Major of infantry suffering a severe case of gout. Gout, of all diseases! When I left Tampa the night of June 7, in the hurry to get aboard the transports and rush to Sampson's aid, the same officer came down on the freight car with us and the dynamite gun. He had a severe attack of gout then, and said he had foolishly been drinking lemonade, and had learned only that night that it was the most gout-provoking thing in the world. When the Major brought his gout aboard the Olivette Saturday night, eleven days later, although we commiserated his suffering, we could not refrain from thinking how out of keeping are gout and army fare. One would sooner expect a case of rickets.

Wednesday was uneventful but for the loss of a water barge that was in tow of one of the ships. The Olivette came near running into the derelict in the early morning, and it was feared that she would be sent back after we overhauled the fleet next day to tow it to Santiago. We escaped this terrible fate, however, and plugged along with the rest of the ships. The day was beautiful and the Gulf was in one of its most cerulean moods. The water was smooth almost as a lake, and as the Olivette was racing along to catch up with the fleet, the day was very enjoyable.

For the remainder of the voyage, save an occasional falling behind to pick up some sick, and the delay at Inagua Island to water the Gussie, we sailed in company with the fleet. Hardly any attempt was made to keep in the columns as they had so carefully been planned and ordered, and each ship occupied herself with keeping up with the leaders, who were nearly always half out of sight down the horizon. For the rest, they tried to keep up some show of alignment. Those that fell out caught up the next morning at the daily rendezvous, or round-up.

Thursday we were out of sight of land all day. The rumor, that had been started at Port Tampa, that we were to have a general rendezvous at Dry Tortugas, proved groundless, for we held to a straight southeasterly course as soon as we had gone far enough west to avoid coming within sight of Key West. We made no pause anywhere, but kept on unswervingly through and across the stretch of Gulf and through the Florida Strait. The course chosen kept us too far from Cuba to see the land, or even any of the blockading squadron. We saw no more than if we had been in the middle of the Pacific. Perhaps the Spanish outlooks saw as little of us.

Correspondents of Little Account.

The first night at sea revealed to us some of its discomforts. The war correspondents soon learn that war can be made without them, and that in war the important things are: First, the Commander in Chief; next, the lesser officers in their varied glory; then the soldiers, then ships, then ammunition, and then mules. War correspondents are not reckoned in at all. The night the fleet left Port Tampa we were informed that we had to give up our comfortable quarters on the upper and hurricane decks and get down in the hold. Officers wanted our rooms for themselves and for the sick. We were, therefore, huddled together in the hold, with only small portholes to furnish us with air, and these had to be closed half the time at night to prevent our being drowned. Sleep was almost impossiblein these horrible bunks, with the air shut out, the heat of the tropics augmented by the heat from the engines, and the suffocating air reeking with the smell of horses and drugs. Every one awoke daily with headache and sick stomach.

Another discomfort of the trip which seemed unnecessary was the deprivation of lights at night. We not only had to grope our way to the gloomy hold to find our bunks, but we could not read or study at night, and could only walk the decks or sit and talk from 7 until 10. All night the Olivette was as dark as Egypt, while the other vessels of the fleet were lighted. The Seguranca, the flagship, glowed with light. No explanation was vouchsafed for keeping in darkness the very persons who most need light at night and who do most of their work after daylight.

First Land Sighted.

Friday was an eventful day. After a delicious early morning, we sighted the first land we had seen since we left Egmont Key, Tampa Bay. It was just 9:15 when we saw the lighthouse of Cayo Paredon Grande lift itself out of the mist and haze that cling to the distant shore. This is an English light on a small British possession on the southern side of the old Bahama Channel, lying off Cayo Romano, near the 72d degree west of Greenwich. It is in what the Spaniards have called the "Archipiélago de los Jardines del Rey," or the Archipelago of the Gardens of the King. To the south of Cuba, in the Caribbean, sprinkling the waters of that sea near the coast of Puerto Principe, is the corresponding "Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina." The tower of the lighthouse rose like a column out of the water, as the shore line was not yet visible.

A little later we saw Cayo Coco, or Cocoanut Key, as the mist lifted and we could catch glimpses of the flat, low sea marge. An hour more and Cayo Cruz was seen, and still another hour and Cayo Romano was seen, its high hills plainly visible at a long distance. The Cubans aboard greeted it as the first native soil they had seen in months.

Just as we saw Cayo Romano's headlands on our right the lighthouse of Cayo Labos appeared on the left. It is another British possession, fronting the old Bahama Channel from the north. The lighthouse keeper came out a few miles in his sailboat to watch the passing of our fleet.

The next point seen was the headland near Nuevitas. After this, for the rest of the day, we could see almost continually the shore of Cuba. It was not a bit inspiring, and did not seem to affect even the Cubans. It looked sandy at the sea, and then marshy up to the easy slope of the low, inner hills.

This ended the sight of land until Saturday afternoon. Far ahead we could see the bold, mountainlike headland that juts into the Atlantic near Banes, where the Florida landed its expedition—and returned safe from Spanish gunboats to meet an ignominious fate in the peaceful waters of Tampa Bay. The Puerto de Banes opens into the island like a spread hand, its five lesser bays resembling five fingers. Over this harbor looks the headland of El Rebrete. South is the large and magnificent bay of Nipe. To the west are Jibara and Holguin, two of the four places in the Province of Santiago de Cuba that are still held by the Spaniards. The other two are Manzanillo and Santiago, both on the southern coast.

Ordered to Rendezvous.

While off this cape, which is called Cabo Lucrecia, we were treated to a surprise. An order came from Gen. Shafter for us to steam to the island of Inagua Grande, where the ships would rendezvous in the early morning at Mathew Town, on the western shore. We steamed on slowly, passing out of the old Bahama Channel into the Windward Passage. We found it true to its proverbial roughness. As we had to pass across, and not through the passage, the Olivette got the full force of the heavy seas running and rolled and pitched in the trough. From early morning until noon, when we reached the entrance of Mathew Town Bay, at the head of which is situated the leper settlement of Mathew Town. Here we finally found rest, although the bay is a mere crescent, which would not afford shelter to vessels in a storm.

This island is little visited, for all that it lies directly in the Windward Passage. It is called "Grande," but is only a small bit of land. Perhaps it was called large because they had to call the smaller island Little Inagua. Its shores are flat, and are cut up by the waves. It is forty-five miles from both Cuba and Haiti.

Mathew Town made quite a pleasing and picturesque scene as we came into the bay. It is made up of a cluster of low, white houses of one and two stories, mostly without piazzas, and faced by wastes of sand. Toward the interior are visible extensive stretches of foliage, of lemon and other fruits and forest trees. Close to the water front appeared a large number of white hillocks, which some Cubans at once declared were the places where they keep the lepers! They soon proved to be piles of salt, gathered from the salt lake in the middle of the island. A small crowd, mostly negroes, came down to the shore to gaze at us with curiosity, and pretty soon a British customs official put out in a boat and warned us not to come ashore. A great number of negroes in little sail or rowboats soon flocked about the Olivette and offered to sell us pineapples and bananas. After a stay of four hours, and a delay of six hours behind the fleet, we turned about and headed again toward Cape Maysi, and swept out of Man of War Bay into the Windward Passage.

First Part of the Journey Ended.

The Windward Passage ended what may be termed the first and main part of the journey. It marked the furthest limit of our eastern course and served as a broad line of demarkation between the long trip toward Cuba and the long process of the actual landing of our expedition. Up to the time that we turned our forces southwesterly, on Saturday morning, knowing thereby that we were at last and definitely, unalterably going to Cuba and to Santiago, there was some degree of monotony aboard ship, varied a little by watching the changes in the water and the shifting of the position of ships, and enjoying, when it came to us, the perpetual and supreme delight of the trade wind.

The waters of Tampa Bay are not the waters of the Gulf, nor are these the waters of the Gulf Stream, nor the Atlantic, nor the Caribbean. As we steamed into the Gulf, over the bar at the entrance of Tampa Bay, there was a perceptible and agreeable change in the tint and translucency of the water. It was no longer murky, but became almost at once clear and of a deep cobalt blue. The lustre and freshness of it were exhilarating as the prow clove it and hurled it on each side in sloping lines that looked for a brief instant like rows of blue crystal and then sank again into the great limitless plains of azure.

This dark, lustrous blue changed as we entered the Florida Strait. Here it was lighter and was a little turbid, as if the ceaseless fret and chafing had curdled it. We found the Atlantic waters even lighter, more like the blue of the sky, and this tint is also the coloring of the water in the Windward Passage and in the famous Caribbean itself. The latter water, after all that has been said and sung of it, is a trifling disappointing. It lacks translucency, and, like everything tropical, does not look clean or wholesome. It must be said, however, that its first appearance was redeemed by the splendid view of the Cuban mountains that rose over its hazy verge like a huge diadem and made the scene and the day and the memory of it immortal.

The Old Bahama Channel.

As we turned into the old Bahama Channel we encountered the trade winds, which Cubans say make their island a paradise. I can well believe it, for surely there is no other breeze, whether it sweeps over the plain of Araby or the Gardens of the Blessed, that can equal the trade wind for freshness, for sweetness and invigoration, and for the aroma it bears on its wings. It purifies and blesses this portion of the earth. From the time we left the Florida Strait until we touched the southern coast of Cuba this wind blew steadily from the northeast, constant and companionable as an old friend.

It was also interesting to note how the soldiers kept up their drilling on the long sea voyage. Most of them were on their ships for a week before leaving Port Tampa, and must have been heartily weary of the journey long before it ended. However, there seemed to be very little seasickness, for every morning the troops were marched around the decks, frequently being put to the double quick, when the weather was calm enough. This constant drilling, together with the occasional sound of the bugle, kept up the military semblance of the expedition, which would otherwise have seemed but a big commercial flotilla on its peaceful way to West Indian waters.

We left Mathew Town, Great Inauga Island, at 4 p. m., Sunday, June 19, and laid a course to pass Cabo Maisi, the easternmost point of Cuba, 15 miles to the west. For the next eight hours we experienced the roughest sea of the entire voyage. The contrary currents in the Passage make the water choppy and turbulent, and the Olivette, which rolls at the slightest pretense, tossed and careened in the maelstrom. The fleet of transports, under convoy of the Indiana and a half dozen small war vessels, some of which Admiral Sampson had dispatched to meet us off Inagua, had left us six hours earlier in the morning. We could, with the speed the Olivette is capable of, have overtaken it in six hours, but we had to accommodate our pace to the jog trot of the Gussie and the City of Washington. As a consequence we did not sight the transports until morning.

The Cape Maisi Light.

Cape Maisi light appeared above the sea horizon shortly before 9 P. M. Sunday, and we kept it in sight until midnight. For three hours we sailed almost due south through the Passage, and then, at a signal from the Helena, our convoy, we swept suddenly westward, and knew that the long-looked-for moment was near. Over there, along that mist-hidden coast, lay the point of our destination, and imagination already saw Cervera's fleet riding at anchor in the Santiago roadstead, awaiting patiently the coming of "los Americanos" and the inevitable coup de grâce.

The mountains of Yateras Alajo came in view early Monday morning. Beyond these mountains we knew lay Guantanamo and its bay, still called by the English Cumberland Harbor, in memory of their brief hold upon this part of Cuba. Punto Escondido, east of Guantanamo, next came in sight, and with it our next view of the fleet. The troopships, as it turned out, had taken a much longer course from Inagua than we had. They steered quite far off the coast, and as we caught up with them we were between them and Cuba.

This part of the voyage was vexatiously slow. We merely crept up the side of one huge swell and rolled over and tumbled into the trough, and then proceeded to crawl up the next, and so rolled and sprawled along at about two knots an hour. A beautiful view of the coast, however, compensated us for such discomforts. The mountains come down to the shore in long, broken, picturesque ranges and spurs. Here rises a tall stately crest, and there another, and between them a sierra of lesser peaks. There seems to be no space in this rugged country for towns and farms, and it seems especially well adapted for guerrilla operations, if there were any Spaniards to fight; but, save for the keeper of the light at Cape Maisi, there is not a Spaniard, it is said, in the eastern corner of the island.

A Lonely Spaniard.

This solitary Castilian must feel desolate in his total isolation. It was only the other day that he learned that war had been declared, and he has kept the light glowing in his tower, oblivious of what may be going on in the rest of Cuba. I wondered Sunday night what would have been his thoughts if he could have learned that the light he was keeping ablaze over the perilous channel was guiding to their destination the fleet of his country's foe. His fate was ironical and sardonic. No American or Cuban could have served better the cause of the liberation of Cuba from Spain.

As we passed the mouth of Guantanamo Bay, two of our torpedo boats came out of the harbor and joined us. They kept between us and the shore. There seemed little fear, however, of Spanish ships. During our entire journey of nearly 900 miles along the coast we did not see a Spanish gunboat or anything that could have been mistaken for one. Apparently we gave good opportunity for some daring exploits on the part of the Spanish seamen, as they could, by a smart dash, have got into our transport fleet almost any hour of the night, after we passed Cardenas.

We have, at 9:30 A. M., June 20, just got within plain view of the Sierra del Cobre, which holds in the hollow of its arm Santiago de Cuba and the rich and beautiful half plain of the coast. Away to the west, beyond our vision in the heavy sky, are the well-known peaks of Turquino and Ojo del Toro. We are still thirty miles from Santiago. The Cubans are cheering. Some of those with us have lived in this province and greet its mountains as their home. Some are singing songs which would cost lives if sung among the Spaniards and some are dancing and going through the mimicry of a fandango, while others are imitating the playing of a guitar or mandolin. Even the calm Baptist minister, Diaz, has caught the infectious excitement, and declares loudly that he wants to get ashore and settle issues with Spain. He is armed with a Winchester rifle and a machete. The Cubans believe the hour of deliverance is at the stroke.

We are now being convoyed by the following fifteen warships: Indiana, Montgomery, Detroit, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Bancroft, Porter, Foote, Ericsson, Osceola, Eagle, Hornet, Wasp, and a tug which we cannot yet make out. All the ships, transports, and war vessels are rendezvousing just off Guantanamo, and the Seguranca is steaming toward the shore.

STANHOPE SAMS.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Helps Western Roads Fight the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Of its own motion and without waiting to hear arguments on the subject, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has granted relief to the Western roads in their fight with the Canadian Pacific by extending till Jan. 1 the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

It is quite probable that the Inter-State Commerce Commission's action was taken for the pur

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK

Negotiations with the Manhattan Railway Company Postponed Till the Fall.

MR. SAGE ON THE SITUATION

He Hears that Three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners Are Short of Manhattan Stock—His Hopes Lie in Public Feeling.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday to consider the final proposition with reference to the West Street franchise received last week from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. After the meeting a member of the committee said:

"We found ourselves unable to reach a final decision on the questions raised in the latest communication from the Rapid Transit Board. In Mr. Gould's last letter to President Orr he proposed a conference of counsel to settle the points in dispute, with the exception of the question of rentals. We are satisfied that such a conference would have resulted in an agreement, and that no satisfactory result can be reached until such a conference is held. Mr. Gould urged that there be no further letter writing, but the board responded with another letter.

"If all the negotiations are to be carried on by correspondence, it will take a long time to reach an agreement. We have yielded to several of the demands of the board and it has conceded many of the points raised by us. The recent correspondence has indicated that both sides were willing to compromise certain disputed points, but we are convinced that it will be impossible to reach a common ground upon all questions without a personal conference.

"Such a conference is an impossibility at present. Mr. Gould leaves for Europe tomorrow, and Robert M. Gallaway, another member of our committee, will follow him on Saturday. It will be impossible for the other two members to take any action in their absence, and, as far as we are concerned, the whole matter will have to go over until September."

The Views of Mr. Sage.

Russell Sage, who is a member of the Manhattan Extension Committee, said yesterday that he did not believe there was any hope of an agreement with the present Rapid Transit Commissioners. He characterized the letter in which they presented an ultimatum to the Manhattan Company as containing just enough spirit of concession "to trundle the thing along."

Mr. Sage added that the company would eventually get what it wanted, if not from this commission, from another one. "The next step," said he, "should be the legislating of this commission out of existence. They have wasted nearly a half million of dollars and have done nothing to show for it—absolutely nothing.

"A gentleman gave me positive information to-day that three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners are short of Manhattan stock, and said he could give me the names of the houses where they were short. If this is so, they are not only drawing their yearly salaries, but are gambling on the market, holding out because one day that they are going to do something for the company, and then when the stock takes a rise going short of it and bringing it down the next day by their method of refusing concessions. But if they intend to bear the stock," and here the old financier partially closed his right eye with an expression of native shrewdness, "we'll pinch their fingers. Just let them try it. I'm not at all frightened. There are 365 days in the year, and I dare say that we will manage to come out all right.

Opposed to an Underground Road.

"I am down to fight this hole-in-the-ground idea; not as interested in the Manhattan Company but purely as a taxpayer. I think it is a great outrage for the commission to advocate the scheme. It is a dangerous method of transit. Think of cars running thirty feet under ground, between two walls of rock, on one or two minutes' headway, and a fire breaking out, and the trains piling up on one another in that narrow tunnel. There would surely be a massacre there some day. Now, in the eighteen years we have been in operation not one of the 15,000,000 passengers we have carried has been killed.

"The way we hope for the franchises we need is through popular demand. The people will begin to see that it is a good thing for them to give us what we want. In three wards through which our transit system runs taxable property valuations have increased $140,000,000 since its advent, or more than those in all the other twenty-three wards of the old City of New York put together. We cannot afford to comply with the commission's demands and put up a high structure at a cost of $600,000 a mile in regions where population does not justify it. Wait till the people come there. Then we will take care of them.

Elevated Trains Purify Air.

"The public, too, will not believe that it is as healthy to ride down under ground among sewer pipes as up in the pure air. Now we run our trains in rush hours on the Third Avenue Road on 1¾ minutes' headway. Those on the Sixth Avenue Road come two minutes apart, a fact I verified by watching them yesterday, when they carried 688,000 passengers, for an hour and a quarter. These trains following each other rapidly purify the air. You never hear of any of our passengers taking sick.

"With increased facilities we can handle all the growing traffic of the city. We are not liable to have our cars blocked on the street as the surface cars are, and by running trains rapidly we can carry all those who will want rapid transit. There is nothing like our present system in any elevated road in the world.

"I have been identified with the Manhattan Company ever since it started, am largely interested in it, and intend to hold my interests. It's not for sale. The Rapid Transit Commissioners were obliged to advocate the hole-in-the-ground idea because they had to do something to keep their places. The people would have grown intolerant of the waste of money and been ready to shoulder muskets to get them legislated out of office if they had not made a show of doing something. I know the Commissioners and respect them personally, but they have a wrong idea on rapid transit when they advocate an underground system. However, we come together in the Fall I hope everybody will be in better humor and that some steps in advance may be taken."

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Peter Frisco, an Italian, Met His Death in a Second Avenue Basement.

Peter Frisco, twenty-six years of age, an Italian who lived with his married brother, Louis, at 332 East Sixty-third Street, was killed by coming in contact with a live electric light wire yesterday afternoon in the basement of 1,140 Second Avenue. He was assisting Antonio Monjo, a fruit dealer, in cleaning the basement, when he suddenly uttered a cry and fell back. A physician was summoned, and he pronounced the man dead. His hand was burned where he had clutched the wire.

Some time ago the premises were lighted by electricity, and it is supposed that the wire which Frisco seized was the wire that supplied the lights with electricity, and had not been detached.

MR. ARMOUR IS GRATEFUL.

He Sends a Check for $500 to Chicago Firemen.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Chief Swenie is in receipt of this letter from P. D. Armour & Co., inclosing a check for $500 as a contribution to the Firemen's Fund:

"Dear Sir: We had a little fire last night at Mr. J. O. Armour's residence, on Michigan Avenue, and we are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to tell you with what promptness and efficiency your men acted. It was their full appreciation of the conditions that saved, in our opinion, quite a large water loss. Your department has made another illustration of the splendid discipline which you have created and always have maintained. We take pleasure in sending you our check for $500, which kindly place to the credit of the Firemen's Fund."

MARRIED AND WENT TO WAR.

A Boston Naval Surgeon Weds After Receiving "Hurry" Orders.

BOSTON, June 28.—The sudden call to the front which Surgeon Franklin Freman, United States Navy, received yesterday afternoon was followed last night by a sudden marriage, by which the daughter of Gen. H. D. Carrington became his bride. Only last Thursday Dr. Freman had received his appointment to the navy and had been ordered to duty at the receiving ship Wabash.

Yesterday he received orders detaching him from that station and ordering him to proceed at once to Key West. He was to have left at 9 this morning.

Dr. Freman was to have called at the house last night to make arrangements for the marriage, and when he called he brought with him the orders for the front. A few moments' consideration, and it was decided to get married at once. Gen. Carrington left the house, sought and found the Town Clerk, procured a marriage license, and a minister to perform the ceremony, and within a few moments he had returned to the house with all arrangements practically complete.

The Rev. Dr. Henry N. Hoyt of the First Congregational Church called at the house and performed the ceremony, and at midnight the couple left by train for New York.

AMERICANS LOSE AT TENNIS.

Hobart and Nisbet Defeated by the Brothers Doherty.

LONDON, June 28.—In the lawn tennis tournament at Wimbledon to-day the brothers Doherty, holders of the doubles, beat Hobart and Nisbet, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, for the championship.

It was a much harder contest than the score indicates. Hobart was especially brilliant, at times sending the balls at such a pace that the Dohertys could not handle them. But both Hobart and Nisbet were irregular. Many of their balls went out of court and into the net, and the steadiness and accuracy of the champions finally won each set.

BELLE MEADE YEARLINGS SOLD.

The Highest Price Paid Was $2,500 for a Bay Colt by Iroquois.

A bay colt, a full brother to Gothan and Geisha, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, was the star of yesterday's sale of the Belle Meade yearlings in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay. The colt, a likely-looking fellow, was bought by Eugene Leigh for $2,500. The horses in the sale that brought $250 or over, are as follows:

Bay colt, (brother to Gotham and Geisha,) by Iroquois-Trade Wind, by Great Tom; Eugene Leigh	$2,500
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Highland Lassie, by Highlander; J. A. Bennett	900
Black filly, by Loyalist-Pride, by Virgil; J. W. Colt	250
Brown filly, (sister to Mr. Baiter,) by Iroquois-Carlotta, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers	250
Brown colt, (brother to Eau Gallie or Utica, and half brother to Clifford and Archduke,) by Iroquois-Duchess, by Kingfisher; M. F. Dwyer	1,100
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Wanda, by Mortemer; W. C. Rollins	600
Chestnut colt, by Great Tom-Bric-a-brac, by Bonnie Scotland; C. Fleischmann's Sons	850
Bay filly, (half sister to Huron,) by Longstreet-Brunette, by Bonnie Scotland; R. L. Rose	250
Brown colt, by Loyalist-Cantolet, by Kantaka; G. C. Bennett	600
Brown filly, by Iroquois-Yorkville Belle, Miser; W. L. Powers	2,000
Chestnut colt, by Tom Gallant-Satellite, by Iroquois; Mr. Hopper	400
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, by Bramble; W. C. Eustis	400
Chestnut filly, by Iroquois-Fairy, by Argyle; W. Naughton	1,600

WINNERS AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stables' Horses Placed in Two Events.

LONDON, June 28.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting today, Mr. James Waugh's six-year-old bay horse Le Dauphin won a trial plate of 200 sovereigns. This race is for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns. Entrance 3 sovereigns. Ten horses ran over the course. Mr. Ross's aged brown gelding Athel was second and Fifty II. third.

A maiden plate was won by Mr. C. A. Mills's bay filly Mazeppa. There were seventeen starters over the course, (last six furlongs of the new two-year-old course.) Mr. Reid Walker's bay colt Simonsbath was second, and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caimon was third.

In the race for the Bottisham Plate, Mr. F. Alexander's five-year-old chestnut gelding Bob White finished first. This race is of 200 sovereigns, the second to receive 20 sovereigns, and the third 10 sovereigns out of the plate, for two-year-olds and upward. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old chestnut filly Myakka was second, and W. T. Jones's five-year-old chestnut mare Stone Bo third.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

John H. Flagler's big steam yacht Anita, which has been cruising in Cuban waters for the past few months, has returned to this port, and is now at Tebo's Basin, undergoing a though overhauling.

***

J. B. Mills's racing fifty-one-foot cutter Kestrel will not be fitted out this season, owing to the fact that she would have no competitors in racing in that class. Neither the Syce nor the Vencedor will be placed in commission.

***

F. W. Lockwood has purchased Henry K. McHarg's sixty-five-foot cruising schooner Neaera.

***

The fast steam yacht Embla, owned by John T. Williams of the Stamford Yacht Club, is being prepared for a protracted cruise up the coast of Maine.

***

Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Stamford Yacht Club has concluded to place his steam yacht Halcyon in commission.

***

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, New York Yacht Club, is preparing his cruising schooner Viking for the Summer season. She will be anchored in Stamford Harbor and used as a house boat for some time.

***

The annual regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was scheduled for to-day, has been postponed, owing to the death of Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who was Vice Commodore of the organization.

***

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has decided not to place his large yacht Ilderim in commission this Summer. He will, however, sail the Veda in and about Newport Harbor.

***

E. D. Morgan's thirty-footer Puck was launched at Bristol yesterday. She will be sailed up to Newport and raced there during the Summer.

***

It is said that $75,000 per year is about the figure that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will pay to run the new flagship of the New York Yacht Club.

***

Walter Ferguson's steam yacht Ava, New York Yacht Club, is being fitted out for the season at Davidson's yards, New London, under the supervision of Capt. Nash, who will command her.

***

The racing schooner Emerald, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been towed from Tebo's dock to Oyster Bay, where she will be fitted out for the season.

***

Capt. Wilkie, who was on James Stillman's Wa Wa last year, will still continue racing in a thirty-footer. He has been engaged by Ralph N. Ellis for the Hera.

***

The Larchmont Yacht Club will hold a regatta on July 4 for all classes that will fill. Entries should be sent to the Regatta Committee on or before Saturday noon.

***

A windstorm at Gravesend Bay yesterday morning about 5 o'clock did considerable damage to the sloop yacht Smartie, owned by Capt. Vyson; the yacht Seabird, and the Royal Arcanum Boathouse.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Autumn Showed a Surprising Reversal of Form and Cantered Home in the Surf Stakes.

SLOAN RODE FOUR WINNERS

Thomas Cat Ran Gamely in the Handicap, but Was Beaten Out a Neck by Damien — Complimentary Badges Not to be Recognized Friday.

Yesterday was one of the days at Sheepshead when the Sloan crowd had its inning. The midget jockey had four mounts during the afternoon, and he piloted all four of them to victory, including among the number Autumn, the winner of the Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds, which was the only fixed event on the programme. Autumn's victory revealed a marked reversal of form, for he won off from his field in very easy fashion. Jean Beraud was named as a starter on the programme, but was withdrawn by his new owner, Mr. Paget. Two others were also scratched, and Miller and Manuel were added from the eligible list. Counselor Wernberg and Miller were most fancied by the followers of form. But jockeyship did not win the race. Autumn was simply the best horse in the race, and ran on at the head of his field all the way. Counselor Wernberg had no more speed than a dray horse. The finish was merely a procession, with Autumn two lengths in front of Miller, and the latter the same distance before Manuel, with the rest strung out.

The best race of the day was the fifth, a handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths. Sloan rode Damien, the favorite, and managed to land him a winner only after a brilliant driving finish with Thomas Cat, all the way through the stretch. He rode with his hands like a demon, and fairly lifted Damien home a winner by a neck.

In the hurdle race Murphy, the rider of Captain Piersall, who has beaten most of the Western hurdlers, played a waiting game. But the Captain came to grief at one of the hurdles the last time around, and went down, and Forget went on and won handily by two lengths. The other winners of the day were Alpen and Irish Reel, ridden by Sloan, respectively, in the first and third races, and Whistling Con in the second.

During the afternoon Mr. Clay, owned by the late Hardy Campbell, who trained for M. F. Dwyer, was sold to Demiel & Farrell for $2,250 and $250 out of the first purse he should win. His new owners immediately turned him over to Sydney Paget for $3,000, but Mr. Campbell's father turned up with an injunction later in the day, and claimed that as the horse was part of his son's estate, the sale was not valid.

The association announced yesterday that on Friday, the extra day for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, complimentary badges would not be recognized, in order that the fund may be as large as possible.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Son's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 112 pounds, 2 to 5 and out ..... (Sloan)
2—Tryshena, Green B. Morris's ch. c., 102, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Powers)
3—Dr. Fitzsimmons, J. C. Fitzsimmons's gr. c., 105, 30 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Dimi utive, 94, 60 to 1, (Weiss;) King's Pride, 101, 20 to 1, (Scnger;) Strangest, 107, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Claptrap, 99, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Prince of Wales, 102, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $100. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Whistling Con, P. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Connemara, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Sims)
2—Clonsilla, Go ghacres Stable's ch. f., 111, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
3—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 109, 4 to 1 ..... (Hamilton)

Flax Spinner, 111, 12 to 1, (Murphy;) Commercial Traveler, 111, 100 to 1, (Neville,) and Octave, 109, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:20 1-5.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischman's Son's ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 108 pounds, 2 to 5 and out ..... (Sloan)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 108, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Spencer)
3—Ben Donald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 113, 6 to 1 ..... (Sims)

Orion, 108, 15 to 1, (Murphy;) Estaca, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Prince Auckland, 95, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Gen. Maceo, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Tyrian, 95, 100 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, 119 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Sloan)
2—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Williams)
3—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., 122, 5 to 1 ..... (Murphy)

Passaic, 122, 60 to 1, (Penn;) Counsellor Weinberg, 122, 2 to 1, (Sims,) and Rock Dove, 119, 25 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:03 2-5.

1—Damien, Sydney Paget's b. h., 5 years, by Strathmore-Beatrice, 124 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Sloan)
2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4, 117, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 115, 6 to 1 ..... (Hamilton)

X. Ray, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Dutch Skater, 106, 15 to 1, (Coll...s,) also ran and finished in the order named.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles on turf. Time—3:13.

1—Forget, P. Duryea's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 157 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Chandler)
2—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., aged, 132, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Welch)
3—Trayant, B. F. Clyde's ch. m., 4, 134, 30 to 1 ..... (Bracken)

Sir Lawrence, 143, 20 to 1, (Christopher;) Valorous, 139, 5 to 1, (Wynn;) Kinvarra, 132, 60 to 1, (Owen,) and *Captain Piersall, 147, 3 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

*Fell.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanwell 119	Lady Marian	105
Don Bias 112	Van Antwerpt	103
Rotterdam 112	Murillo	103
Tremargo 112	Trillo	103
Repinsal 110	Woodranger	100
Hanlon 109	Tinkler	100
Right of Way 109	Calculation	98
Set Fast 107		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Dr. Parker	110	Maid of Harlem 107
Lotharlo	110	La Cheviot 107
Al Reeves	107	

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Herr Most	114	Harry Comerford 112
The Governor	112	Lauderman 112
Latson	112	Merlin 112
Slasher	112	Siffleur 112
High Priest	112	Chalmers 112
Ovida	112	Hardy C. 106
Brass	112	Syrinx 107

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

King T.	111	Mt. Washington 106
Belmar	111	Atlantus 101
Poetess	110	Rappahannock 94
Hats Off	109	

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ben Holladay	129	Latson 98
Sir Vassar	106	George Boyd 97
Howard Mann	102	Linstock 95

SIXTH RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, with $750 added, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

Kingdon	127	Clap Trap 119
Sir Hubert	127	

The Error.

"I told you so!" exclaimed Sprockett.

"What?"

"During that engagement in Cuba the other day, when they needed a Maxim gun most, the mules that carried it became frightened and stampeded. Why didn't they mount it on a bike?"—Philadelphia North American.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Won the First Game in Cleveland and Then Became Demoralized.

RUSIE AGAIN SHOWS FORM

He Shut Out the Clevelands with Two Hits—Miserable Fielding Caused a Defeat in the Second Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	39	22	.639
Boston	37	22	.627
Baltimore	34	22	.607
Cleveland	35	23	.603
Chicago	34	26	.567
Pittsburg	27	26	.542
New York	29	29	.500
Philadelphia	26	28	.481
Brooklyn	23	33	.411
Washington	23	36	.390
St. Louis	30	41	.328
Louisville	19	42	.311

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Cleveland, 6; New York, 4.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Rusie was invincible in the first game and the home team was shut out with only two hits. The Giants went to pieces in the second game. In the second inning, with two out and two on bases, Grady dropped Zimmer's third strike. In trying to get the ball to second a bad mix-up occurred, Zimmer and the two men on bases scoring. Anson's objections at one time in the game caused the umpire to threaten to have him ejected from the grounds. Score:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	3	8	0	Tiernan, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Joyce, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
McKean, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Davis, ss	0	1	4	3	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	10	1	1	Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Blake, rf	0	0	1	0	0	McCre'ry, rf	0	1	0	0	0
McAleer, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	1	0	Warner, c	0	2	5	2	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	7	1	0	Rusie, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	0	2	27	16	2	Total	4	9	27	12	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—4

Earned run—New York. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 6. Struck out—By Wilson, 3; by Rusie, 1. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hit—Gleason. Stolen base—Davis. Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	3	2	1	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	Tiernan, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Joyce, 1b	0	0	13	0	2
McKean, ss	1	1	7	2	0	Davis, ss	1	3	1	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	2	0	7	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Blake, rf	0	0	1	1	0	McCre'ry, rf	1	1	1	0	0
McAleer, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Hart'n, 3b	1	2	0	5	0
Zimmer, c	1	1	8	6	0	Grady, c	0	0	2	2	2
Young, p	0	0	0	2	0	Seymour, p	0	1	1	3	2
Total	6	6	27	14	0	Total	4	12	*23	15	7

*Young out, hit by batted ball.

Cleveland	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—New York, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 5. First on balls—Off Young, 3; off Seymour, 4. Struck out—By Young, 6; by Seymour, 2. Two-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Blake, (2,) Zimmer. Stolen base—Tebeau. Double plays—Gleason and Joyce; Seymour and Joyce; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce. Hit by pitcher—By Seymour, 2. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—Gray's wild throw in the first inning was responsible for one run, and in the fourth and fifth Killen was hit for seven singles, giving the visitors a big lead. The home team rallied in the ninth inning, when Gray made a three-bagger, scoring Tannehill and O'Brien, and scoring himself on Long's wild throw. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	—5	
Boston	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	—6	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Quakers made it three straight to-day, winning easily. Flick's fielding was a feature. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	—8
Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Louisville, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland; Louisville, Magee and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Cincinnatis played two postponed games here to-day and captured both. The first game was a pitchers' battle from the start. The visitors had no trouble hitting Sudhoff at critical times in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Clements; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughn.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 0.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann and Peitz; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

YALE'S BIG VICTORY.

The Harvard Team Was Easily Beaten in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, June 28.—Yale this afternoon shut out Harvard in the second game of the championship series before a crowd of 6,000 persons, by the score of 7 to 0. It was a complete victory for the Blue, as her nine outplayed Harvard in every position. The features of the game were the bunting by both teams, and a beautiful double play by Hazen, Sullivan and Wadsworth in the third inning when Harvard had the bases full. The deciding game of the series will be played on Saturday. Score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Des'lles, 2b	2	3	2	2	0	Loughlin, ss	0	1	2	3	1
Wads'th, 1b	2	1	11	0	0	Burgess, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Wear, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Robin'n, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Greenw'y, p	0	1	0	4	1	Haugh'n, 2b	0	2	3	3	2
Wallace, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Reid, c	0	1	5	1	0
Camp, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Sears, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Hazen, 3b	1	1	1	4	1	Lew's, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Eddy, lf	1	2	3	1	0	Hayes, p	0	0	0	6	1
Sullivan, c	1	2	6	2	0	Chandler, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Total	7	13	27	15	2	Total	0	6	27	13	4

Yale	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	—7
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Haughton, Reid, and Wallace. Stolen base—Harvard, 1. Double plays—Hazen, Sullivan, and Wadsworth; Camp and Wadsworth. First base on balls—Off Greenway, 2; off Hayes, 1. Struck out—By Greenway, 2; by Hayes, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 17; Wilkesbarre, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Providence, 2.
At Rochester—Springfield, 10; Rochester, 1.

Bottled.

Augustin is bottled up within the walled section of Manila, Cervera is bottled up in Santiago Harbor, Linares in the City of Santiago, Blanco in Havana Province, and Camara is en route to undergo the bottling operation at some point not yet designated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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PILLSBURY LEADS AT CHESS.

He Has 15 Games Won to 4 Lost, and Tarrasch Is Next, 14 to 4.

VIENNA, June 28.—The chess players contested the twentieth round of the International Chess Tournament in this city in the following order to-day: Maroczy vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs. Blackburne, Caro vs. Pillsbury, Baird vs. Janowski, Trenchard vs. Schiffers, Burn vs. Tarrasch, Walbrodt vs. Alapin, Tschigorin vs. Steinitz, Showalter, a bye. When time was called for an adjournment at 2 o'clock Maroczy and Marco had drawn their game, Pillsbury had beaten Caro, and Tarrasch had disposed of Burn.

Play was concluded at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the following additional results were recorded: Halprin and Schlechter divided honors; Lipke lost to Blackburne, Baird to Janowski, Schiffers beat Trenchard, Walbrodt defeated Alapin, and Tschigorin vanquished Steinitz. There will be no play to-morrow, the committee deciding to give the players a day of rest.

Record of all the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10½	8½	Pillsbury	15	4
Baird	4	15	Schiffers	7½	11½
Black

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THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The dispatch of a new expedition from Tampa, consisting of a division of infantry, with an unusually strong supply of artillery, will be generally connected with the announcement that PANDO is making his way from the west to the support of LINARES in Santiago. It is probable that the numbers of the relieving force have been much exaggerated. It is certain that they have a very difficult and toilsome march, and that they will find it almost impossible to bring artillery and very hard to bring food for their own subsistence. In this respect our forces, supplied from the sea, are very much more secure than the Spaniards, whose supplies have to be brought overland, over a country almost destitute of roads. Their difficulties increase the further they advance from their base. It is, however, probable, that all the garrisons of Central Cuba have been collected in the effort to relieve Santiago, and that it is beyond the power of GARCIA and his 8,000 insurgents to prevent the advance.

Even if PANDO should join LINARES, their predicament should be very serious. There is not too much food in Santiago for its present garrison. Any addition to it must be subsisted from its own base far in the rear. It is a vital necessity that communications should be kept open all along the line from this base to Santiago against the attacks of the Cubans, who are experienced and skillful in attacks upon such lines. The detachments needed to protect the communications for so great a distance would need to be so extensive that not very much would be left of a force even of 20,000 men for the purpose of an effective reinforcement to LINARES.

Nevertheless the approach of these reinforcements, if they be beyond the power of the insurgents to keep back, greatly complicates the situation for Gen. SHAFTER, and constitutes the chief reason for urgency in the reduction of Santiago. Without doubt our operations will be pressed there to the very utmost that prudence will permit. It is not to be supposed that Gen. SHAFTER, who has already telegraphed that he wanted for nothing, will wait, before making a decisive effort, for reinforcements that cannot reach him for some time after the enemy's reinforcements have arrived. Unless he has received information since landing in Cuba that has entirely upset his plan of campaign, it should seem that he will endeavor his utmost to reduce Santiago before it can be relieved. Otherwise, he would intrench himself, improve the communications from his camp to the sea, and await reinforcements.

If the troops now going forward and about to be forwarded are not meant to reinforce SHAFTER, for what are they meant? The likeliest answer is that they are meant to replace him. The regulars are to our army, in its present condition, what the zouaves used to be, according to a French officer, to the line of the French Army. They are as the spear head to the spear. Therefore they are indispensable to an invasion. For that reason it is highly unlikely that the new expedition is destined directly for Puerto Rico. When Santiago is reduced there will be no immediate occasion for further active operations in Eastern Cuba. Our troops there will form an army of occupation and of observation merely, and will be established in camps in the situations most favorable for health and for instruction until the end of the rainy season favors the final movement upon Havana. To this duty the volunteers will be equal, and their presence will release Gen. SHAFTER'S command for the operations in Puerto Rico, which can be undertaken as soon as the fate of Santiago is settled. Havana may safely be left to the increasing constriction of the blockade until the season is favorable, unless the moral effect of Commodore WATSON'S squadron off the Spanish coast has before that time ended the war.

GOV. BLACK, LEGISLATOR.

"Draw up a bill which embodies the ideas of Republicans of New York City," said Gov. BLACK to President QUIGG, "and bring it up to Albany. Mind you, I do not say that I will accept all of the provisions in the bill that you present, but I will take all of its clauses which I believe fit the situation and amalgamate them with other clauses in other bills which have been under consideration."—New York Sun.

These are words of a somewhat curious tone when we consider that Mr. BLACK was elected as Governor, and that the only powers as to legislation given him by the Constitution are, first, recommendation, and, second, veto. But he talks about bills as if he were the sole legislator.

As a matter of cold fact, he has great power not contemplated by the Constitution and certainly not definitely conferred. It springs from the veto and from the conditions he can impose upon the giving or the refusing of his signature. In the theory of the Constitution every measure must be acted upon upon its merits. In actual practice every measure may be considered with reference to the Governor's policy. If a member does not see his way clear to support what the Governor wants the Governor may be quite blind to the claims of some measure in which the member is interested. The political fortune of each member depends largely upon two things, his success with local measures and his relation to the party organization, and the former is very closely affected by the latter. This is the situation in which Gov. BLACK has managed to make himself a good deal of a dictator.

He is now, however, rapidly nearing a time when he no longer dispenses but must seek political advantage. He can have his nomination for re-election only by the consent of the Platt machine or by the control of enough delegates to outvote the machine. The particular field on which this matter will be fought out is the legislation with regard to elections and the police in New York. The Platt machine is very angry at the seizure of the Police Board by Tammany through the action of Mayor VAN WYCK. Its leaders desire, through the Legislature, at a midsummer session, in some way to retrieve their fortunes so cruelly diminished by the Mayor's course. The pretext under which they will seek to punish the Mayor is that the Police Board, as now constituted or as it will be made by the Mayor, will use the machinery of elections in the interest of Tammany. On this they propose to secure control of the board, preferably by a system akin to that of the old Metropolitan Police. In reality we do not imagine that they very much fear anything that Tammany can do with the elections under the present law. Their chief object is plainly to recover the police patronage which they have lost.

Naturally Gov. BLACK will not accept such a sweeping measure unless he sees his own advantage in it. He has invented or been supplied with a counter proposition which will make the basis of negotiations. It contemplates State control of all election officers and all operations connected with elections. An elaborate machine, mainly on the bi-partisan principle, is provided. There are to be a State Board, a board in each county, a State Supervisor, a Deputy State Supervisor for each county, and two deputies in each election district, all these officers with complete police power. Though the boards are to be divided between the two "great" parties, all the appointments may be made by the Governor or the State Supervisor, with the aid of two members of the respective boards. That is to say, all the executive officers except the district deputies may be of one party, together with one-half of the district deputies. There is to be also a very fat supply of contracts in printing books, registries, &c. The total cost is estimated at $2,000,000 a year.

We do not imagine that this elaborate and most objectionable measure will ever become a law. We doubt if its authors have any such expectation. We take it that it is, as we have said, put forward as a basis of negotiations. If any attention is paid to public opinion it will be easy to solve the police and elections problem in this city. Let the two things be separated and give us a single-headed police force. But this is too much to look for from the Legislature which Gov. BLACK will shortly call together. What that Legislature will do will depend on the bargain which the machine is able and willing to make with the Governor.

STORIES ABOUT EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

It used to be said that Vienna was the great European newspaper lie hatchery. The present pre-eminence of Madrid is of course accidental and temporary. Berlin has pushed well to the front since the war began, but St. Petersburg has not been idle, and from time to time exhibits resources of invention and plain and ornamental lying that would do credit to the Spaniards themselves. The Paris correspondent of our neighbor The Sun has discovered a fine specimen of Muscovite mendacity which he sends to his paper:

"A Russian correspondent of The Figaro, referring to the uneasiness felt in St. Petersburg over the Spanish outlook, represents Russia as not being pleased with the prospect of the United States taking the Philippines, while, the correspondent says, she will hardly, if at all, brook an American incursion into Spanish waters.

"The sending of a squadron to bombard Spanish coast cities might lead to the most serious consequences. The threat of sending a squadron to Spain has already resulted in an exchange of views by the powers. If it is repeated it will lead to a declaration analogous to the Monroe doctrine."

A European analogue of the Monroe doctrine would forbid us to "extend our system" over any part of Europe by colonizing or to oppress any European colony or to attempt in any other manner to control its destiny. When the European concert concludes that such a declaration of policy is necessary the world will enjoy a season of unwonted merriment.

A just war is not an act of oppression. We interpose no objections to the waging of war against American republics by European powers. When Great Britain collected a bill of $75,000 of the Republic of Nicaragua by threatening to bombard Corinto we did not set up the Monroe doctrine as an obstacle in her path. We made no protest when Germany repeated the performance with Haiti. Spain went to war with Chile some thirty years ago, and we did not gainsay her. But the leading case is that of the convention between Great Britain, France, and Spain to make war on Mexico to compel the fulfillment of contract obligations. Secretary SEWARD informed those Governments that, they having disclaimed any intention to acquire territory or to interfere with the right of the Mexican people to govern themselves, "the President does not feel himself at liberty to question and he does not question that the sovereigns represented have undoubted right to decide for themselves the fact whether they have sustained grievances and to resort to war against Mexico for the redress thereof." Spain and Great Britain discovered later that they had a dishonest partner, and withdrew; France set up MAXIMILIAN as Emperor, and, going far beyond the limits of the convention or of the Monroe doctrine, we were compelled to warn her to desist, and on our preparing to enforce our demand she withdrew her troops. But we expressly conceded the right of the three powers to invade Mexico and make war on her in a just cause.

Europe, including Russia, must and will concede our right to invade Spain, to destroy her cities, and to take and hold her capital if the exigencies of the war require it. The moment the European powers intervene to prevent our compelling Spain to sue for peace by attacking her coasts this situation results: (1) Europe is at war with the United States; (2) Spain is put under a protectorate of the European concert, reducing her from the rank of a sovereign State to that of a dependent State, like Turkey. Inasmuch as the balance of power, which is practically the sole concern of the European concert, would not be menaced by our invasion of Spain, the concert would have no lawful interests to serve or protect and no pretext for interfering. Interference would be a public crime, a wanton act of aggression and injury directed against the United States, a power with which all of the European powers are particularly desirous to be on good terms.

No such interference will be attempted or even considered. The St. Petersburg journalist who speaks of it as a probability is a reckless and irresponsible prevaricator. It is well to remember that great nations do not engage in such enterprises from mere wantonness or when the end to be gained is offset by a frightfully disproportionate loss. The friendship of the United States is worth more to the great powers of Europe than the existence of Spain.

STREET RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

The merchants and shopkeepers of Sixth Avenue are desirous that the change of the motive power of the Sixth Avenue Railroad from horses to the underground trolley may be accomplished during the Summer months. The derangement of the street and the inconvenience to passengers can be more easily borne in the dull season, and it is important that the new, fine, and swift cars shall be running at the opening of the season of brisk Fall trade.

Fortunately all the legal obstacles have been removed and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company is prepared to push the work to completion with the least possible delay. What this means can be judged by the expeditious work of the company in installing the electric power on its Madison Avenue line last Summer. Nobody who has been an intelligent observer of the transformation the Metropolitan Company has wrought by the introduction of electric power on its lines in Second, Madison, and upper Eighth Avenue and on the Fifty-ninth Street Cross-Town line can doubt the great benefits that will accrue to Sixth and Eighth Avenues below Fifty-ninth Street from the use of the underground trolley there. The horse car is an antique absurdity now nowhere to be seen save in Manhattan Borough. The change to the fast and frequent service which electricity makes possible puts new life into any part of the city where it is accomplished. In the shopping districts of the two avenues in question the demands of business are urgent and imperative for the change. Great loss has been incurred, no doubt, through the litigation which obstructed its carrying out last year.

The gain in comfort, time, and money through the improvements already accomplished or under way in the facilities of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies and through the introduction of the transfer system is beyond computation.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S TROUBLES.

We have not yet during this war encountered a Spanish Admiral who was not a legitimate object of sympathy. There was MONTOJO, who was ordered to destroy a modern squadron with a fleet of arks, and did his possible, which was nothing, in that direction. There was CERVERA, who was ordered to strike terror into the Yankees by capturing or destroying their ships and ravaging their coasts, and who was prevented from doing this by causes over which he had no control, the facts that the ships were too many and too big and the coasts too remote to be reached without coal. He did not feel easy even after he had bottled himself up in the seclusion of Santiago Harbor, until HOBSON had obligingly driven the cork into the bottle.

Now comes CAMARA, with orders to play a huge and transparent game of "bluff" for the deception not of the enemy, who is not in the least deceived by it, but of his own countrymen. He is to make a feint of semi-circumnavigating the globe in order to beat at Manila the American Commodore who would be delighted to have him try. He has two ships that are more powerful on paper than any under Admiral DEWEY'S command. But by this time a suspicion has entered the minds of Spanish Admirals that sea power on paper is very different from sea power at sea. A Spanish squadron, more or less, does not matter to DEWEY, but oh, the difference to Spain! With MONTOJO'S gone, and CERVERA'S rapidly going, CAMARA'S is all that is left. And now he is ordered to pretend to put himself in the way of getting smashed.

The Admiral managed to steam the length of the Mediterranean, as he proudly reports, without losing a ship. There he finds himself confronted by two difficulties. He cannot buy any coal, and he must pay tolls through the canal. Nine francs a ton and 10 francs a passenger comes, in his case, to $82,000. This is the "ante" which is required before he can come into the game. It seems rather high, and it is impossible to go to Manila without any coal, and it is not gratifying to a high-minded Admiral to be engaged in perpetrating an elaborate fraud upon his own countrymen. His outlook was very blue, when we lightened it with a ray of hope by announcing our intention of sending a squadron to the coasts of Spain. This announcement must have been received with equal enthusiasm at Madrid and Port Said. The humbug could not have been kept up forever, and $82,000 is a good deal of money. Nobody can blame a Government for recalling its only squadron to the defense of its own coast, and nobody can blame the squadron for returning. CAMARA and his officers may joyfully repeat, in the words of CLOUGH,

Come back, come back! Across the flying foam
We hear faint, far-off voices call us home.

It is a happy deliverance, as happy as when HOBSON corked CERVERA into Santiago, and the gratitude of CAMARA to his benefactors at Washington should be great. If he is still ordered to pay his tolls and steam on into a coalless sea the Spanish Government will have thrown away an opportunity for saving $82,000 and several warships such as is not likely to recur.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

The Sick Children's Mission, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, has commenced its Summer work of furnishing free medical attendance, medicine, and nourishment to sick children of the poor. For the present the work will be limited to the tenement quarters of the city below Fourteenth Street.

In order to prevent imposition and anything that possibly could be considered an abuse of medical charity the circumstances of every applicant will be kindly and judiciously investigated by tactful and experienced visitors.

This work is carried on exclusively by funds currently contributed, and the managers appeal for donations which may be sent to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, marked for "Sick Children's Mission." Applications for physicians should be made personally or by letter to GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our English brethren are again in trouble with one of our horrid Yankee inventions—or, at any rate, productions. This time it is petroleum, which our friends on the other side use with considerable freedom. It seems that the English servant occasionally pours kerosene on the fire or upsets the lamp, just as her Irish sister does in America. Now our good cousins do not blame the maid for this. They blame us. They blame us for producing and selling to them a "beastly" explosive oil, which plays havoc in English households, and apparently has some sort of low Yankee cunning concealed on its premises. A recent news dispatch announced that the House of Commons had decided to raise the legal "flash point" of petroleum from 73 degrees to 100 degrees. The dispatch further said that this was the result of a newspaper campaign against American petroleum, which was charged with causing numerous fatalities from the explosion of lamps. It appears, however, that this movement is only a restoration of an old test which was reduced in a moment of error. There is authority for the statement that at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain in 1892 it was declared that 300 deaths a year in England were due to the explosiveness of American petroleum sold under the reduction of test from 100 degrees to 73 degrees. At that time the British Government insisted on a test of 105 degrees for oil to be used by the navy and 145 degrees for lighthouse oil. It seems as if a paternal Government had for a time thought more of its servants than of its children. That poor oil would be sold when it could be was a foregone conclusion. The restoration of the old test is a wise movement, and we sincerely trust that no more Britons will be destroyed by bad American oil.

—It seems that some of the English papers do not put perfect faith in the promulgations of the British Navy Department. The Parliamentary return of the great navies, just published, has called forth some lively criticism. It is admitted to be up to date, but it is said to be entirely lacking in correct classification. For example, no attempt is made to distinguish the various classes of battleships. The newest and the oldest, the Formidable, whose guns in one minute exert an energy of 400,000 foot tons, and the Iron Duke, whose guns exert an energy of only 20,000 foot tons, are lumped together. From this return it also appears that there are in the total of sixty-four battleships sixteen armed, wholly or in part, with muzzle-loaders. Among the "armored cruisers" are included nine more ships armed with muzzle-loaders, few of which would be trusted at sea in war. They are old, miserably armed, in a wretched condition so far as engines or boilers go, and at the best are perhaps capable of scrambling along at ten or eleven knots. Among these old ships are three, the Nelson, Northampton, and Shannon, which are useless for war purposes. The Warrior, now thirty-eight years old, the first armored battleship, appears in this catalogue of bogus armored cruisers. The oldest French ironclad, on the other hand, is but twenty-five years old. The British Navy is further credited with ninety-eight "first-class" torpedo boats. But The Daily Mail says: "When we look into the 'first-class' boats we find that seventeen of them are over sixteen years old. We find that they are little launches of twenty-eight to forty tons, and not the first-class torpedo boat as usually understood—that is to say, a vessel of 90 to 150 tons, capable of some work at sea, modern and fast. It may be doubted whether there are more than a dozen of our ninety-eight boats capable of steaming fourteen knots." It is likely that The Daily Mail stretches the matter a little, but it is also equally probable that the British Navy is much more formidable on paper than on water. That is often the case with navies. A recent return of our own is perhaps more nearly correct, because care has been taken to keep the auxiliary navy separate from the regular force.

—Human nature crops out in the circles of domestic peace or war quite as often and as typically as it does down on the sweltering battlefields of Cuba. A dressmaker who sued a customer for $2 furnished a pleasing example of this. The customer swore before a more or less patient Magistrate that the garment which was appraised at $2 made her look like a fright, and that she could not conscientiously give up her good money for such poor work. The dressmaker, however, demanded $2, and would not take anything else. The Magistrate thereupon invented "the municipal fund for the settlement of strange cases," and paid the money out of his own pocket. When the dressmaker found out that there was no such fund she returned the money with the announcement that she had an abundance of it. She simply did not wish another woman to "get the best of her." That is the glorious spirit which wins victories in peace or war. But was not that a good idea of the Magistrate? There really ought to be some such fund.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. WILLIAM PEACOCK, of Scarborough, England, is likely to be regarded as a martyr by those numerous persons who are opposed to blue laws of all varieties. He was arrested not long ago on a charge of selling hop bitters and hop stout containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirits. Four bottles of so-called teetotal drinks were obtained by Mr. GIBBON, an excise officer, from the defendant's bottling warehouse and sent to Somerset House, where they were analyzed by Mr. CHARLES HENRY BURGE. Ginger ale was found to contain less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit, hop ale 2.3 per cent., hop bitters 4.9 per cent., and hop stout 5 per cent. Mr. BURGE said he had examined ginger ale which contained as much as 9 per cent. of proof spirit. It was caused by insufficient care being exercised in the use of sugar. For the defense it was contended that the drink in question was not intended for sale. Orders had been given for it to be thrown out. Two hogsheads were obtained from a Manchester firm last August. It was bottled at that time, and the excess of proof spirit was caused by its standing so long. After a long consultation the Magistrates imposed a fine of £1. Hop bitters and hop stout do not cut much of a figure among the so-called "temperance" drinks of this country, but ginger ale is plentiful. If it is possible to produce ginger ale which contains intoxicating elements, there is likely to be an increased demand for that drink in places where it is believed to be absolutely harmless. Total abstainers will finally be compelled to adhere to simple water.

—Some people think that the announcement that we are going to send a fleet to attack Spain's coast is what is known as a "bluff," but it is not. It is a fact, and the Rev. Dr. DAVID MCALLISTER of the Eighth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, is responsible for the scheme. He wrote on June 24 a letter to the Postmaster General in which he said that DEWEY was in imminent danger and must be succored at once. He informed his correspondent that the following ships, composing CAMARA'S fleet, were bound for the Philippines: Pelayo, Carlo V., Cardinal Cisneros, Infanta Maria Teresa, Vittoria, Alfonso XIII., Lepanto, Princess de Asturias, Nueva Espana, Navarra, Numancia, Audaz, Osado, Pluton, and Proserpero. He added "this fleet is strong enough to annihilate DEWEY if properly handled, and you may be sure that the best gunners obtainable have been engaged for the enterprise. If DEWEY is crushed and the Phillipines retaken our transports with reinforcements for DEWEY will be met and destroyed and then our utterly defenseless Western coast will be devastated." He further suggested that the President should immediately order a day of National fasting and prayer, and send our strongest fleet to attack the Spanish coast. That letter scared the President so that he ordered the fleet and forgot the day of prayer. But perhaps the President has a private idea that all good Americans pray daily for the speedy and final success of our arms. It is a good thing to know, however, that in such a moment of fearful emergency the Rev. Dr. DAVID MCALLISTER is not depending upon prayer alone, but is working out our salvation as a private and independent war board all by himself.

—J. WILLIAM JONES, of Richmond, says that Gen. HORACE PORTER has proved himself to be "the champion romance writer about the war." He says it because Gen. PORTER said that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was in the habit of wearing his sword during the war. J. WILLIAM JONES remembered that he did not, but to get an official utterance on the matter he wrote to Col. W. H. TAYLOR, of LEE'S staff. This gentleman replied that Gen. LEE did not habitually wear his sword, but put it on for occasions of ceremony, such as the surrender at Appomattox. It does not really seem to make much difference whether Gen. LEE carried a sword or not. His sword was his army, and he wielded it with bravery and skill. But if Gen. PORTER should carry a sword and go to see J. WILLIAM JONES, it might be a matter of considerable importance—for J. WILLIAM.

PLEA FOR A COLONIAL POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A widely published speech against enlarging our borders in any way, lately delivered, makes one reflect on the effect of holding colonies on some of our European neighbors, and try to apply such knowledge to ourselves. If we first take Spain, as being uppermost in our minds at the moment, we find that as soon as she began to be a nation, under Ferdinand and Isabella, she also began to have colonies, and such rich ones that the mother country had only to demand more and more from them and receive it. This easy acquisition of all necessities is no more wholesome for a country than for the individual. In early youth, to have everything to one's hand, and not to have to think or plan for your sustenance, is likely to build up just such a character as we see in the Spaniard of to-day.

Elegant in manners, exquisitely discriminating in taste, handsome in person, proud and enduring under adversity, but never thinking of the wants or development of the masses, and content to live as his fathers did, until we see the Spanish a mediæval race at the end of the nineteenth century. Surely in this case one can but agree with the editors of Catalonia in their late manifesto—it is better for Spain to be without colonies and turn her full attention to the superb resources which she has within herself—cork forests, mines of various kinds, linen manufacture, art, and many other possibilities too numerous to mention.

England had developed herself thoroughly before branching out into colonies, and has always had the policy of improving them to the uttermost and latterly leaving them more and more to determine what is best for themselves, treating them to-day like grown-up children in a family, who all contribute to the general welfare, but largely lead their own lives.

The colonies of other nations have hardly assumed sufficient importance in our present history to be considered—France, Germany, and Holland can almost say, "Happy the colonies that have no history."

To draw a conclusion that would be a lesson to ourselves, I should feel that the moment had come when we are ready for some judiciously chosen outlying possessions. Hitherto we have given our whole attention to developing ourselves until our ideas have become so narrow that we are in danger of having no National policy at all. Congress in both houses presents the spectacle of an aggregation of individuals, each interested in his own corner of the United States, and elected to his position for no other purpose, because his constituents are equally self-centred in their projects. As a Nation, we have but the President and Cabinet, only two of whom are chosen by the people, to think for us, and there have been times when their voice has not been allowed to be heard, as Congress can prevent their plans from being carried out.

With outlying interests, we shall from time to time have to sink sectionalism and act as a unit, and I feel as if this simple fact would be an immense education to us. The holding of colonies is a question that has come upon us by the development of circumstances, and certainly was not deliberately planned, but must now be faced, and a careful study of the methods of others is the best way to help us to a conclusion.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Newport, June 25, 1898.

The Philippines Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much interested with the discussion in your editorial of to-day's issue regarding the disposition of the Philippine Islands. I beg to suggest the following: Keep the islands for about three or four years to insure the indemnity for the expenses of the war, and then put them under the block, open to all nations excepting Spain, the highest bidder winning the prize; then no nation can become angry at us for favoring any particular power. They will only have to blame themselves for not bidding high enough.

HARRY LINTON.

New York, June 24, 1898.

A Fifth Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have suggested four different plans for the future government of the Philippines when they shall be finally ceded to us. Allow me to suggest a fifth one—viz.: follow the plan Great Britain has so successfully adopted in her chartered companies, avoiding as far as possible the faults, if any, which her experience has shown to be faults. That we have outgrown our home markets needs no arguments to prove, and that we need naval stations in foreign waters our recent experience has demonstrated to the dullest comprehension. By adopting the above plan we can retain coaling stations in the Philippines and leave the cost and responsibilities of government on our chartered company.

CITIZEN.

New York, June 28, 1898.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem ungenerous while the country is ringing with praise of our Rough Riders to make any criticism. The result of their meeting the picket guard of the enemy is, according to official reports, twenty-two dead, seventy to eighty wounded, and fifteen missing.

This loss was partially owing to the incompetency of the commanding officers, as brave men as ever lived, but bravery does not qualify a man for command and control over the lives of other brave men. The talk of an ambush is ridiculous. An advance in an enemy's country should be made with scouts in advance of the column and on both flanks. With this obvious precaution an ambush would be impossible, and had it been adopted we would not now have to mourn the loss of so many valuable lives. It is the first price we have to pay for putting civilians in command of our troops. Incidentally, Gen. Shafter should have sent regulars in the advance with Cuban scouts and skirmishers to spy out the position of the enemy and report to the commander of the advance column.

When regulars are in the field the advance, for obvious reasons, should never be left to volunteers not yet habituated to war. This first mistake has cost us dear, but perhaps not too dear if such mismanagement is avoided in the future.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.

New York, June 28, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Easily Lost.

"The Spaniards guard their honor jealously."

"Well, you see there's so little of it left that they have to."—Philadelphia North American.

Explained.

Little Ethel—This is a portrait of mamma before she was married.
Visitor—Ah, indeed?
Little Ethel—Yes, she hasn't time to look like that now.—Detroit Journal.

Last Call.

He—This is the last time I will ever ask you to marry me.
She—Do you swear it, Rudolph?
He—I swear it by all I hold sacred.
She—Then I accept.—Detroit Free Press.

Bargain in Real Estate.

Agent—I think I can sell this place for you, but I can't get the $5,000 you ask. You'll have to take $4,998.
Owner—That's queer. Why should the extra $2 stand in the way?
Agent—My customer is a woman.—Chicago News.

THE VICTIM OF CAREFULNESS.

From The Chicago Record.

The time when a man feels an impulse to scold,
And almost an impulse to swear,
Is when he inquires for a thing and is told:
"I put it away somewhere."
Somewhere!
Somewhere!!
The thing that he's yearning for more than for gold
Is safe and secure—somewhere!

It may be his pen or his pipe or his book;
"I saw it but yesterday,"
Says the wife of his soul, with the kindliest look,
"And—somewhere—I put it away,
Secure.
I'm sure
You'll find it somewhere hereabouts, for I took
Such trouble to put it away."

So the man sets about in a maddening search,
Now hopeful, now filled with despair,
And he ransacks each cranny and drawer and perch
In quest of that hazy "somewhere."
Somewhere!
Somewhere!!
And he thinks in a way that's tabooed by the church,
As he gropes for that hidden "somewhere."

O women who love us, we beg and beseech
You check that devotion and care
Which place all our chattels so far out of reach
In a safe but forgotten "somewhere."
We tear
Our hair,
And glowing and eloquent figures of speech
Are born of that hunt for "somewhere."

We know you desire to promote, not to mar,
The joys of our brief earthly stay,
But please leave our pouches and pipes where they are,
And don't, oh! don't—put them away!
Away
To stay
In a nook that's so near, yet so bafflingly far,
That the search makes us wrinkled and gray.

ROSEATE STORY OF HAVANA

Englishman Says There Is Plenty to Eat, and that an Invasion of Florida Is Talked Of.

BLOCKADE RUN MANY TIMES

Poor Suffering on Account of the Depreciation of Silver and the Reconcentrados Fat—Laughter Will Be Spain's.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—An English observer has arrived here from Havana on the British warship Talbot. Though a civilian, he has a special acquaintance with military affairs, and besides he went to Havana on a mission that gave him unusual opportunities for observation. He believes the Americans have been misled as to conditions in Havana, and that the best service he can render the United States is to give a plain account of the situation and the feeling of the Spaniards in the blockaded city. He touched first on the reports of starvation in the city.

"Did you see much of it?" he was asked.

"On the contrary. As compared with any other Spanish town, or, indeed, any town of Southern Europe, there are no beggars in Havana or Matanzas. Of course, residents at hotels imagine there is much poverty because certain numbers of professional beggars come around to windows and declare they are starving in consequence of the war. Very little inquiry, however, elicits the fact that these old campaigners exist in the same numbers as years ago."

"You don't believe there is any general starvation in Havana?"

"I am quite certain that the poorer classes are suffering from want of food, but that is not because food is scarce. It is due to silver being much cheaper. They receive now the same number of dollars in pay that they received before the war, but the last two months silver has depreciated 50 per cent. The consequence is $2 buy only what $1 did before. As for the rest of the community, there is no starvation, and not even inconvenience, except in particular items, such as fresh milk, eggs, and fresh butter. All respectable classes, from shop assistants upward, are paid in gold, and to them the depreciation in silver makes no difference, and the prices they pay for all articles of food are those which they have always been accustomed to pay.

Theatres Filled and Crowds Gay.

"As for the general public, any visitor coming to Havana for the first time would imagine that no sort of trouble was impending. Going to the theatre, he finds the gallery crowded with the patrons of the drama, and the stalls, in spite of there being no ladies left in Havana, nearly filled with men. Every day a band plays in the Prado, and everybody, in best bibs and tuckers, promenades merrily, flirting, laughing, and chatting, just as if there were no blockading squadron at the mouth of the harbor. Indeed, the blockading squadron itself forms an attraction, for whenever a ship moves its position everybody flocks to the beach, clamoring for vehicles to take him to spots of vantage in hope that they may have time to see the first shot fired in the eagerly looked for and anxiously awaited bombardment of Havana."

"Then they are not afraid of coming events?"

"Certainly not. Even the children and women look forward to the fight with the Yankees as quite a joyful incident in the near future. They have been told, and I quite believe it from personal knowledge, that the harbor is impregnable from the sea, and that if a squadron attempted to enter the laughing would be on the side of the Spaniards. The land side is most pathetically defenseless. But the Spaniards do not heed, thinking that sixty-odd thousand men in the city, together with 20,000 volunteers, are sufficient to repel any attack. The volunteer force is certainly not to be despised, both as regards physique and equipment. They are regarded as a match for any army that the States could send against them, and in consequence the civilians and soldiers spend the time in cafés, and are impatient for what they call the real war to be begun, when, as they say, it will only require one fight to settle the Americans and give the signal for the invasion of Florida."

"You seem to regard the volunteers as formidable forces?"

Volunteers Equal to Our.

"I have seen only 2,000 of them; but I saw no difference between them and the regulars I saw at Matanzas. I should prefer to lead the volunteers, whose appearance, man for man, would compare favorably with the volunteers I saw marching through the streets of New York."

"Suppose an army were landed, what are the chances of catching malignant diseases?"

"Well, the British Army has gone everywhere, in spite of deadly climates, and obtained victories without the loss of all its men, and I see no reason why the American force should not do the same. Nevertheless it is a significant fact that the Spanish General of the division said to me only a few days ago that he had known 60,000 Spanish soldiers in hospital at one time, and if this can happen to Spaniards, in some measure prepared by their home climate to endure extreme heat, it may more easily occur to those accustomed to the conditions of Northern States of America."

"What do you think of the chances of a fight?"

"If the Americans want one they can have it as soon as they like; and in a large company of Spanish officers it was seriously put forward that as the Yankees were evidently afraid of the superior numbers of the Spaniards, Blanco was perfectly ready to reduce his army to reasonable limits and meet the invaders at any point arranged upon and fight them in equal numbers. This is of course all trash and nonsense, and I only mention it to show the spirit of the officers at the present time. The men, still more ignorant, still more convinced of the invincibility of Spanish arms, think that they have only to charge a Yankee regiment to put the men to rout. Or as a Corporal told me, his men said that after they had fired one volley they intended to throw away their rifles and polish the Americans off with the detached bayonet.

Cubans Leave the City.

"As for the few remaining women, they are maddened, and fiercely anxious for fighting, and prepared if necessary to emulate the Maid of Barcelona."

"Have any noncombatants left the city?"

"The actual numbers I cannot tell you; but the Cuban people, who are mortally afraid of the volunteers, have fled by tens of thousands. They began leaving there three months ago, and are still on the move. Jamaica is said to have 4,000 of them. The chief port of refuge is Mexico, and also South American seaports. Not a single Spaniard has, of ccurse, left the city, but waits to see Cuba actually invaded. They don't want to lose the fun.

"To return for a moment to the food supply. I have been thirty miles out of Havana, and all along the road was an abundance of cattle and a profusion of vegetables, cereals being absent. The prices charged in hotels, cafés, and shops are not higher than in New York and Key West, and prove the abundance of food supplies in Havana to-day. You may take it from me as an absolute fact that even if flour should fail in a fortnight, as expected, and meat in a month, that it would not mean starvation. With plenty of fish and vegetables Havana could hold out indefinitely. The crass stupidity of censorship ought not to be allowed to keep the Americans in ignorance as to the fact that the blockade has been frequently run during the last two months and within the last few days, upon an organized and regular system. Funds from private sources have been providing something in the way of joint stock speculation to purchase at owners' risk, the price to be paid in gold, all supplies brought in by blockade runners, and it should not be forgotten that a public edict allows them in duty free.

"Washington should note that there are sixty thousand tons of coal in the harbor."

"How about the reconcentrados?"

"I have seen many hundreds, and I can assure you I never saw a starving one. The children are fat, and running about the huts are pigs, goats, and fowls, while itinerant merchants find the reconcentrados profitable customers."

MR. QUIGG IS CONFIDENT

Report of the Visit to Black Made to the Republican County Committee.

DELEGATES WELL RECEIVED

A Solution of the Situation Agreeable to the County Organization Will Doubtless Be Found, He Says.

The Republican County Committee met in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night, and President Lemuel E. Quigg took advantage of the opportunity to make an informal report on the visit of the special committee, of which he was Chairman, to the Governor to present to the latter the situation, from the point of view of the Republican organization, arising from the removal by the Mayor of the two Republican Police Commissioners.

The committee almost in entirety visited the Governor, Mr. Quigg said, and held a conference with him, at which the matter was discussed very thoroughly.

"While I hesitate to speak for the Governor," said Mr. Quigg, "I will undertake to say that he has no fixed purpose as to the legislation to be carried out. He feels that a considerable measure of responsibility rests upon him in the matter, but I am able to say that he has no definite and conclusive opinion as to the lines on which his recommendation shall be based.

"The committee has placed before him not a hard and fast method by which he shall deal with the subject, but has simply explained to him just what the problem is to be solved. The committee believes its suggestions are receiving the close attention and consideration of the Governor, and comes from Albany with the hope and belief that a solution will be found that will be agreeable to the Republicans of New York.

"I saw the Governor again yesterday, and I returned from my second visit still more firmly believing will be legislation on this subject that will be satisfactory to the Republicans here, and that this legislation will receive final consideration almost immediately."

There were a few handclaps, but the report aroused very little enthusiasm.

Over two hours were consumed in considering and acting upon the rules and regulations of the committee. When the question came up of assessing each member $25 for his term of service, President Quigg informed the members that outside of campaign times the expenses of the organization were not more than $100 a month.

Five thousand dollars would come, he said, from membership dues, and the remainder of the sum needed for running expenses must be raised by contributions.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Finance—M. H. Healey, Patrick Eliiff, G. Hickson Wilson, P. J. O'Brien, John McKeever, James E. March, Joseph T. Hackett, Frank J. Martin, William Halpin, Frederick Marshall, Frank H. Graf, Michael Kopp, Herman Lovenhof, James F. Pegnam, George W. Wanmaker, Charles M. Jerolomann, Charles B. Page, Terence F. McGowan, Charles F. Bruder, J. J. Doubleday, Abraham Gruber, Charles Shongood, Henry J. Pattison, Morris H. Hart, Frederick A. Ware, Dr. I. P. Oberndorfer, W. R. Koehl, John H. Gunner, Frank Bulley, Ambrose O. Neal, H. T. Andrews, Thomas Murphy, Charles E. Lewis, Philip W. Reinhardt, Jr., Charles A. Reed, Seward Baker.

Committee on Law—Ernest Hall, Alfred R. Page, Julius H. Seymour, James W. Hawes, Richard J. Lewis, Elisha K. Camp, and Ellis B. Southworth.

Committee on Canvass (by Districts.)—William L. Strong, Louis Stern, Lispenard Stewart, Horace H. Brockway, Jacob Kahn, Thomas L. Hamilton, Ralph Peverley, Jacob M. Patterson, and Leopold Stern.

Committee on Public Meetings—Robert A. Curregan, Gustave Schoor, Henry L. School, Otto A. Rosalsky, Douglas Matthewson, Alfred E. Ommen, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Fred P. Simpson, Jefferson A. Simonds, Hoffman Miller, William Newman, Rudolph Brenner, E. Twyeffort, William C. Baxter, Calvin C. Atwood.

Committee on Printing, (by districts.)—Henry Grasse, W. S. Stephenson, George Drake Smith, William J. Gage, Thomas J. Clarke, W. S. Bennett, Louis J. Hoenninger, William F. Searing, Charles Wines, John W. Vandemark, Louis Hoffman, Jr., Samuel M. Leve, August F. Schwarzler, Charles H. Wheelock, and John P. Dunn.

Committee on Naturalization—Ferdinand Eidmann, John V. B. Clarkson, Adolph E. Lux, Frank A. Sovak, Cornelius J. Reilly, Antonio Delessandro, Daniel Isola, Antonio Verderosa, D. Frank Lloyd, John P. McCabe, John J. Hannon, Richard H. Jackman, Jacob Fowler, Henry H. Guttman, and Thomas H. McCarrick.

Just before adjournment an expression of regret at the death of Col. S. V. R. Cruger was adopted by a rising vote.

CITIZENS' UNION PLANS.

Committee to Co-operate with the Woman's Municipal League.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting Monday night at the temporary headquarters, in Fourteenth Street. A delegation from the Woman's Municipal League, headed by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Mrs. Phelps Stokes, was in attendance, and Mrs. Lowell in a short speech outlined the plan of educational work which the league has adopted for the coming Autumn. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Woman's Municipal League in its proposed line of work.

Among other committees appointed was one called forth by a letter from Good Government Club C relating to nominations for Judgeships. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Briersen, Fuller, and Weed, was authorized to confer with Club C and all other bodies whatsoever relative to nominations for the judiciary.

A resolution by Mr. Frank, "that the Executive Committee aid in the indictment and prosecution of the election officers found guilty of illegal practices in the Nineteenth Assembly District," was unanimously approved.

The following resolutions were offered by R. Fulton Cutting and adopted:

That the Citizens' Union proceed to nominate or secure the nominations of candidates for every Assembly or Senatorial district in New York City, and for the judicial positions in the metropolitan district to be filled next Autumn that a committee of five be appointed to submit to this committee a list of candidates for such offices, and to suggest a plan of campaign that will embody all justifiable methods to secure the election of those candidates, and that communication be opened with citizens of other municipalities, calling upon them to take prompt action along similar lines, with a view to co-operation in the effort to emancipate the cities from the boss.

Mr. Haight of Brooklyn gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring up a resolution asking for the nomination, by a combination of all the forces of the Citizens' Union, of an entire State ticket.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS.

Reported at Albany that Gov. Black and His Followers Will Attack the Present Methods.

ALBANY, June 28.—There is a report here that the plan for divorcing the control of elections from the New York City police force and other police forces in the State, which has partially been decided upon by the Governor, the prominent legislators, and those who are interested in such legislation, is the creation of a State Department of Election, to be under the control of a State Superintendent of Elections. This Superintendent of Elections will have the power, it is said, to appoint an unlimited number of Deputies to supervise the elections in whatever part of the State in which he may desire to designate them to act. These Deputies are to be appointed by the Superintendent of Elections in equal numbers from both of the prominent political parties, on the recommendation of the recognized organizations of each of those parties.

When these Deputies have been designated to act at polling places in any city or other place in the State they will have absolute supervision over the election, as carried on in those places, their power even superseding that of the local police, according to the plan as reported.

This is but an outline of the plan that has been favorably considered for the past few days, the details of which have yet to be formulated. Several of the prominent lawyers and legislators of the State are working individually on bills to accomplish this end, and it is expected from these many bills and the same subject one will be found that will be agreeable to all those who have interest in this piece of legislation that is to be passed upon by the extraordinary session of the Legislature.

REPUBLICANS OF MAINE.

They Renominate Governor Powers and Form a Platform.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 28.—The Republican State Convention to-day unanimously nominated Llewellyn Powers of Houlton for Governor, and adopted the following platform:

The Republican party of Maine cordially invites the voters of the State, without distinction of party, to join in maintaining the principles of the following platform:

Firm support of President McKinley and his Administration in the conduct of the war with Spain, and a recognition of the President's wisdom in the management of the Cuban question.

Cordial appreciation of the valor of the army and navy, as shown by the brave deeds of our sailors and soldiers in the war, and the sacred duty of the State to protect and care for their wives and children while they carry liberty to the oppressed and defend the Nation's honor.

A currency for business and labor, the soldier and the pensioner, that is as good as gold the world over, all necessary legislation in the interest of labor, of temperance, education, and economy in the State Administration.

A cordial indorsement of President McKinley and the State delegation in Congress. An earnest indorsement of the businesslike administration of our State affairs by Gov. Powers, and an approval of his sound judgment and his good sense in the discharge of his important duties as commander in chief, and, as the nominee of this convention, pledge to him our unanimous and earnest support at the polls.

The following resolution offered by Henry B. Cleaves was also adopted:

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound appreciation of the men of Maine who have enlisted as volunteers in the military and naval service of the United States to uphold our flag in the war with Spain. We pledge to them the same hearty and loyal support that was given to the sons of Maine who went forth many years ago to battle for the same flag.

The convention was called to order by Joseph Manley, and Col. Stanley Plummer was the presiding officer.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS MEET.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 28.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a Governor and State officers will meet in this city at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The convention will nominate a candidate for Governor and three members of the Railroad Commission.

There is no contest over the Gubernatorial nomination. Congressman Benton McMillin will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The platform as outlined to-night will declare for the free coinage of silver, indorse the Chamberlain platform, oppose the issuance of bonds for carrying on the war, and declare that Treasury notes should have been issued instead, and demand the repeal of the tax on State banks.

JAPAN HAS A NEW CABINET.

Okuma Stagaki Forms the First Party Government in the History of the Country.

YOKOHAMA, June 28.—Okuma Stagaki has formed a new Cabinet. It is the first party Cabinet in the history of Japan.

The Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, the Minister of Marine, and Lieut. Gen. Ketsura, the Minister of War, were in Marquis Ito's Cabinet, and retain their posts, in deference to the clannish feeling among the officers.

The new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—OKUMA STAGAKI.
Minister for the Interior—ITAGAKI.
Minister of Marine—Marquis SAIGO TSUGUMICHI.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. KATSURA.
Minister of Finance—MATSUDA MASIHISO.

BRISSON'S FRENCH CABINET.

Not Received Favorably in St. Petersburg, Where It Is Not Expected to be a Success.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The new French Cabinet is not received favorably here.

The Novoe Vremya declares the Brisson Cabinet is "only a necessary evil," adding that "its accession proves the bankruptcy of the present Chamber."

The Jounal de St. Pétersbourg expresses the opinion that M. Brisson as Premier means that "there will be no reconciliation between the conflicting Republican factions, and that public opinion will not be satisfied with the present combination, but will look forward to some stable régime."

PARIS, June 28.—The new French Cabinet as definitely formed is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. HENRI BRISSON.
Minister of Finance—M. PAUL PEYTRAL.
Minister of Education—M. LEON BOURGEOIS.
Minister of Justice—M. FERDINAND SARRIEN.
Minister of War—M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC.
Minister of Marine—M. EDOUARD SIMON LOCKROY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. THEOPHILE DELCASSE.
Minister of the Colonies—M. GEORGES TROUILLOT.
Minister of Commerce—M. EMILE MARUEJOULS.
Minister of Agriculture—M. ALBERT VIGER.
Minister of Public Works—SENATOR TILLAYE.

The Ministers will be presented to President Faure this afternoon.

FATAL QUAKINGS IN ITALY.

Several Persons Killed and Many Houses Wrecked Near Rome and Aquila.

ROME, June 28.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt this morning at Rieti, forty-two miles from here. The worst one was at 1 A. M. It lasted nine seconds, and a number of buildings were damaged. The Carbineer Barracks were rendered uninhabitable, and the whole population was panic-stricken.

At Castel Franco an earthquake shock has injured a number of people, and has killed one child.

An earthquake shock was also felt yesterday evening around Aquila, capital of the province of that name, fifty-eight miles northeast of this city, and along the Antrodoce Valley. A number of houses collapsed, one person was killed, and a dozen were injured.

Five peasants were killed and seven others were injured by an earthquake shock at Santa Rufina, near Aquilta.

A number of houses fell, and several persons were killed by a shock which occurred at the Village of Capo Vello.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS.

BERLIN, June 28.—The complete result of the second balloting in the election of Members of the Reichstag is as follows:

Conservatives, 19; Imperialists, 10; Centre, 23; Reform Party, 5; National Liberals, 39; Radical Union, 11; Radical People's Party, 29; German People's Party, 8; Agrarians, 8; Socialists, 24; Poles, 1; Guelphs, 8, and Independents, 6.

GRAU AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, June 28.—The Queen has presented Mr. Maurice Grau with a scarfpin, in recognition of his production of "Romeo and Juliet" at Windsor Castle yesterday evening. Mme. Eames, Edouard de Reszke, and Saleya were in the cast.

Mr. Grau has the distinction of being the first American manager to arrange an opera for her Majesty, who personally thanked him and also presented scarfpins to the stars.

PRESS BAZAAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 28.—The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York this afternoon opened the Press Bazaar, at the Hotel Cecil, in behalf of the London Hospital. All the leading newspapers were represented by stalls, at which the most aristocratic ladies of the land officiated, assisted by statesmen, litterateurs, and members of the theatrical profession. Among the Americans who assisted at the bazaar were the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Miss Hay.

Death on the Fulda at Sea.

GIBRALTAR, June 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, Capt. Petermann, from New York on June 18, for Naples and Genoa, arrived here to-day and reported that during the voyage a passenger named H. Pigret died of phthisis and was buried at sea.

Martial Law in Galicia.

VIENNA, June 28.—Dispatches from Lemberg, Austrian Galicia, announce that martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Limanowa and Neu-Sandec, owing to the frequent cases of murder, robbery, and incendiarism which have occurred there.

Hungarian Diet Prorogued.

BUDAPEST, June 28.—A royal decree just issued prorogues both Houses of the Diet until Sept. 5.

Italian Duties on Wheat.

ROME, June 28.—The Senate to-day adopted a motion providing for the re-establishment of the duties on wheat.

Prof. George Baur Dead in Munich.

MUNICH, Bavaria, June 28.—George Baur, formerly Professor of Osteology at the Chicago University, is dead.

LOW PRICE FOR THE OLYMPIA.

Oscar Hammerstein's Theatre Sold in Foreclosure to the Plaintiff for a Little Over $967,000.

The fates frowned dismally on Oscar Hammerstein yesterday, when the famous theatre and concert hall, the Olympia, which he erected and had cherished as long as a cruel fortune would let him, was sold in foreclosure for $16,000 less than the sum needed to pay the debts it had directly incurred for him. Mr. Hammerstein went to the sale with a heart beating high with hope, and fondly looked forward to seeing the former home of his ideals fetch a cool million and a quarter. He even, in anticipation of this happy event, refused a handsome sum for his equity. But his hopes were frustrated, and the "equity," not content with resolving itself into nothing, resulted in what may be a deficiency judgment of $16,000 odd.

The Olympia, which is built of brick and limestone, and, as all the world knows, fills the block front on the west side of Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, brought just $950,000, being purchased at the Trinity Building Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at noon by the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, the New York Life Insurance Company. The purchaser took it subject to three mortgages aggregating $16,000 and the interest thereon at 5 per cent. from Nov. 10, 1896. This sum added to $17,211.11, so that the net price was really $967,211.11. The sum originally due the company on the judgment was $936,526, but taxes and other incidentals swelled it to $966,620.28, so that the building went for some $16,000 less than Mr. Hammerstein's debts on it amounted to, leaving the last three mortgages out of the question.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. were the auctioneers. Mr. Meyer offered the property shortly after noon, having just auctioned off another piece of real estate, so that when he came to the Olympia most of the other sales in the Herald Square Theatre to witness the performance of "The Ragged Regiment."

At 8:30 this morning all the members who survive the night's excitement will leave in a special train of the Long Island Railroad for Easthampton, citizens of that village having extended an invitation to the Press Association to enjoy a drive along the beach and to historic places in the neighborhood. At the conclusion of the drive luncheon will be served, and the guests will then go to Patchogue for the first session of the convention, which is to take place at 3 o'clock. The annual address will be delivered by President Louis McKinstry, and a general discussion of affairs of newspaper work will follow. A novel feature in the discussion will be a "question box," to which all are invited to contribute. Frank B. Garrett will lead with some remarks on "Were We Chumps Who Paid the Holbrook Jogger Royalty?" These questions the programme says are just to start things. Volunteer questions and subjects will be welcome at any time.

The final business session will be held to-morrow, and the rest of the time will be devoted entirely to pleasure. To-morrow evening a grand reception and ball will be given at the Clifton House, Patchogue. For Friday an excursion to Sag Harbor is scheduled, and from there a supplementary trip will be taken to Block Island by invitation of the Montauk Steamboat Company. On Saturday it is expected that a great many members will stay over to participate in an excursion to Huntington, L. I., to be tendered the association by President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad.

Among the delegates to the convention are State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of The Glens Falls Times, Benjamin R. Andrews of The Seneca Falls Courier, W. F. Benjamin of The Rushford Spectator, E. H. Butler of The Buffalo Evening News, Frank B. Cook of The Buffalo News, Willett F. Cook of The Canajoharie Courier, George S. Crittenden of The Rochester Post-Express, John H. Farrell of The Albany Times-Union, Fred P. Hall of The Jamestown Journal, W. J. Kline of The Amsterdam Democrat, C. L. MacArthur of The Troy Budget, W. J. Pollard of The Seneca Falls Journal, Henry L. Storke of The Auburn Bulletin, H. B. Sykes of The Clinton Courier, William B. Wilson of The Troy Times, and Mrs. Mary Worsneck of The Albany Argus.

THE PUSHCART BUSINESS.

Discussed by the Social Reform Club —Serious Charges Against the Police by Some Speakers.

The rights and wrongs of pushcarts and pushcart men were extensively discussed last night at the regular meeting of the Social Reform Club, and many speeches were made. The discussion brought out many interesting points concerning this business, upon which 1,500 families on the east side alone depend for a living.

Julius H. Cohn, Chairman of the Committee on Push Carts, in the first address discussed the legal aspect of the case, and dealt particularly with the street markets in the Jewish quarters of the east side. He characterized the presence of these hundreds of carts on the streets as a public nuisance, unwarranted and unsanctioned by law.

Dr. A. L. Wolbarst, who has made a close study of push carts and push-cart men, told of the wrongs these peddlers suffer at the hands of the police. Up to a few years ago, he said, every one of them paid a regular weekly tribute to the police to be allowed to sell their wares without molestation, and when any fell behind in their dues they were promptly arrested. This levying of tribute, Dr. Wolbarst declared, stopped for two years after Mr. Roosevelt was placed on the Police Board, but now, he maintained, it was again being demanded and paid.

Alcibiades A. Seraphie spoke of the business of the Greek pushers of carts, and said that they were compelled to pay a regular stipend to the police, and were even then frequently arrested. Mr. Seraphie is a professor of Greek, but is interested in the push-cart business.

John Mullen, who said he had peddled pretty much all his life, claimed the attention of the audience at this point, and complained that "the American pushcart peddlers were not getting a square deal." He represented the men in the down-town districts who sold toys and books from carts. He said that the common enemy, the police, when not paid regularly by the peddlers in the down-town districts, arrested them as suspicious persons. "What with the Italians, the Greeks, and the Hebrews," said the speaker, "we are almost driven out of business."

"Abe" Benowich, President of the Fish Peddlers' Protective Association, said that the pushcart business of the east side was becoming terribly overcrowded. He thought there should be inspectors appointed by the city to determine the men who are regularly employed in the business and to refuse to allow any others to engage in it temporarily when out of other work.

Charles B. Stover offered a solution of the street peddling nuisance in the erection on the Division Street Park of a big building in which the peddlers could transact business in the forenoons and which could be used for a children's play house in the afternoons. A committee was appointed to look further into the pushcart business and report back to the club.

FIRE AT "THE ROSARY."

Tiffany & Cottenet's Florist Shop Damaged $500 Worth.

"The Rosary," a florist's shop at 365 Fifth Avenue, conducted by "Willie" Tiffany, now at the front with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and R. O. Cottenet, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $500.

A large illuminated incandescent sign with the words "The Rosary" occupied the front of the shop. In some manner the wires feeding the lights became crossed, and the place was quickly ablaze. Alarms were turned in, and the firemen put the fire out with hand grenades.

Mr. Tiffany's bachelor apartments are just over the flower shop.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cole—Cool.

Miss Edith Luscott Cool, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cool, was married last evening at the residence of her parents, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to George Edwin Cole. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Elmendorf, pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, was given away by her father. Miss M. Cool, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss L. Clark and Miss Mary Black. Benjamin K. Smith was best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

Schenck—Ducommun.

A very pretty wedding took place in East Rutherford, N. J., yesterday, when Miss Henriette Ducommun was married to Henry H. Schenck. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Paul Jeanneret, 60 Schiller Street, East Rutherford. The best man was William Schenck, brother of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaid was Miss Mabel Schenck, sister of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Ladd of Grace Church, Rutherford. The house and grounds were handsomely decorated, and the wedding ceremony took place under a large bell made up of field daisies.

Griffin—Benjamin.

Miss Clara Lillian Benjamin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Benjamin, of 614 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was married to Robert Burns Griffin, at noon on Monday, at the home of the bride's parents. The groom was attended by his brother, W. Wirt Griffin, as best man, and Miss Voute assisted the bride as maid of honor. Miss Florence Benjamin, a sister of the bride, and Miss Mattie Griffin were the bridesmaids. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Swaine—Banks.

Miss Edna Banks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Banks, of 138 Keap Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. William A. Swaine, dentist of Brooklyn, were united in marriage at high noon on Monday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Charles Granger, of Brooklyn, officiated. William E. Banks, the bride's brother, was best man, and Miss Madelaine Englis, maid of honor.

FIGHT IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Intoxicated Negro Responsible for Injuries to Two Women and a Man.

James Goldstein, a colored hallboy, twenty years old, of 338 West Thirty-eighth Street, created a panic among the passengers of a north-bound trolley car at 8 o'clock last night. Goldstein was slightly intoxicated when he boarded the car, in which were several men and five women.

He began to make insulting remarks, and was repeatedly cautioned to be quiet by the conductor, George Sheiflein. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Goldstein deliberately stepped across the car, sat down in the lap of a young woman, threw his arm about her neck, and made an insulting remark to her. The woman's screams brought Scheiflein to her rescue, and he and the negro began a fierce struggle. In the excitement Miss Laura Turner, twenty-four years old, of 68 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, jumped from the platform while the car was going at full speed. She received various contusions about the head and body, and is believed to have sustained internal injuries in the fall.

The car was finally stopped near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Sheiflein and the negro rolled off the platform in their struggle. The screams of the terrified women passengers attracted policemen Kenny and Carlack of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and they went to the conductor's assistance. Goldstein fought the policemen several minutes before he was finally subdued. He was taken to the police station and locked up. In the great crowd assembled about the car was Miss Rose Cullen, who during the excitement was pushed backward into an areaway and was badly injured about the head and arms.

Sheiflein was badly used up by the negro. Both his eyes were blackened and he was bleeding from the mouth and nose. An ambulance arrived from the Manhattan Hospital and Ambulance Surgeon Huller dressed the wounds of Miss Turner, Miss Cullen, and Sheiflein.

PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETS

Editors and Publishers of Up-State Newspapers to Convene at Patchogue.

THEY SEE NEW YORK SIGHTS

Groups Make Sallies Into the Metropolitan Thoroughfares in Gala Attire and Attracted Much Attention.

About 225 newspaper representatives and members of the New York Press Association, an organization composed principally of editors and publishers of up-State newspapers, invaded this city yesterday and assembled at the Sturtevant House. They are on their way to the forty-second annual convention of the association, which is to be held at Patchogue, L. I., to-day, and is to last until July 2, weather permitting.

Preparatory to their departure for the scene of their deliberations and incidental recreation, the delegates spent yesterday in seeing the sights of New York. Nearly every man in the party was accompanied by part or all of the female contingent of his family, and one woman editor, not to be outdone by her fellow-craftsmen, brought her husband, who is not a newspaper man, with her. At first it was said he felt lost, but his wife took him under her protecting wing, and he was soon an active member of a group discussing advertising rates and press work.

As a number of the members of the association have never been in this city before it was resolved to spend the day and night here to give them an opportunity of witnessing the life of a great city both by day and at night. In consequence small parties made sallies all day long from the hotel into the main thoroughfares and returned in a more or less visible state of excitement. In honor of their first visit to the metropolis they had abandoned the negligent attire generally in vogue in the editorial sanctum of country newspaper offices, and had blossomed forth in more or less gorgeous garb. Tall gray hats, much in evidence, seen considerable service during political campaigns, patent leather boots, and spats of various colors were much in evidence.

All hands were loud in their praise of the city and its institutions, but were considerably astonished that they should have attracted so much attention during their promenade, considering that they were but a handful in a population of over three million persons.

In the evening those who were not tired out by their tours through the city went in a body to the Herald Square Theatre to witness the performance of "The Ragged Regiment."

At 8:30 this morning all the members who survive the night's excitement will leave in a special train of the Long Island Railroad for Easthampton, citizens of that village having extended an invitation to the Press Association to enjoy a drive along the beach and to historic places in the neighborhood. At the conclusion of the drive luncheon will be served, and the guests will then go to Patchogue for the first session of the convention, which is to take place at 3 o'clock. The annual address will be delivered by President Louis McKinstry, and a general discussion of affairs of newspaper work will follow. A novel feature in the discussion will be a "question box," to which all are invited to contribute. Frank B. Garrett will lead with some remarks on "Were We Chumps Who Paid the Holbrook Jogger Royalty?" These questions the programme says are just to start things. Volunteer questions and subjects will be welcome at any time.

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ADAM HUDSON DEAD.

The Negro Janitor of the Stevens Building Leaves a Fortune of $30,000.

Adam Hudson, the negro janitor of the Stevens Building, at 18 Wall Street, known by all the Wall Street business men, is dead. He was a noted character in many ways.

He was the autocrat of the Stevens Building, and had more to say there than any tenant, or even, at times, than the owners themselves, who stood by him through thick and thin.

The old man had been an employe of the Stevens family for fifty years. He was the family coachman for a generation, and when the Stevens Building was erected he was installed as janitor, at a salary of $1,800 a year, while under the will of Mr. Stevens he received in addition a yearly pension of $800. He died worth more than $30,000, which he held in real estate and bonds and mortgages. The money was accumulated by economical and even miserly practices. It is said that Hudson never used a light in the night if he could possibly avoid it, and would invariably wait for the one-cent fare hours when crossing on the ferry to his home in Brooklyn. His first wife died years ago, and his only son by that marriage died in Texas a few years ago. Seven years ago, although then seventy-four years old, he married a widow thirty-one years old, who since died. For a year before his death Hudson had been in feeble health, and death was due to old age. Although a full-blooded negro, he was never a slave, having been born on Long Island.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE DEGREES.

Honors Conferred at the Commencement Held at Carnegie Hall.

The forty-fifth annual Commencement of Manhattan College took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday. Archbishop Corrigan presided.

There were forty graduates, of whom twenty-three received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, five the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, two the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture, two the Degree of Civil Engineer, and eight the commercial diplomas. John F. Duane, A. B., LL. B., '90, and Richard Kerens, Jr., A. B., LL. B., '95, received the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Ambrose J. Faust, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Literature at St. John's College, Washington, and Benjamin T. Whitmore, A. M., M. D., a well-known physician of St. Louis.

New Pastor for a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. John Perkins Forbes of Taunton, Mass., has formally accepted the pastorate of the Unitarian Church of the Savior, in Brooklyn, to take effect in the Fall. Mr. Perkins was born in Middleborough, Mass., and was ordained twenty years ago. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, son of President Eliot of Harvard University, is the present pastor of the church.

COL. S. V. R. CRUGER'S FUNERAL

A Notable Assemblage in Trinity Church — Impressive Ceremony — Changes in Trinity's Officers.

Funeral services over the body of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger were held in Trinity Church yesterday forenoon in the presence of as many persons as could find room to sit or stand inside of the spacious edifice. Men and women of all classes and degrees of social and business life were there, and each one appeared to be moved by a sense of personal bereavement.

Two or three hundred seats were reserved for delegations from various organizations to which the dead soldier-citizen belonged, and they were completely filled. The body of the church, however, was open to all comers, and the dignified churchman, the rich banker, the distinguished lawyer, and the exclusive man of fashion in many instances shared a pew with a noted politician, a soldier in uniform, an earnest-visaged artisan, or a humble working woman. There were also a great many old servitors of Trinity parish. Only rare occasions call together gatherings so truly democratic and representative in character as was this one. The atmosphere within the church, in consequence of so large an assemblage, became exceedingly close and moist, but nearly all who came remained throughout the service.

Soon after the clock-bell in Trinity's spire had struck the hour of 11, a long procession, comprising the pall bearers, choir, and clergy, started from the chancel and proceeded slowly down the middle aisle to the main vestibule, where the casket containing Col. Cruger's body had been placed on Monday afternoon. The mourning party was in waiting near the casket, and after the pall bearers had taken their proper places the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, began the reading of the service, and while the organ played softly the funeral cortège proceeded on its slow and solemn march back to the chancel, the entire congregation standing.

The casket was completely enveloped in a large American flag, contributed by the Legion of Honor, of which Col. Cruger was a member. Three large wreaths, one of pink roses and two of bay leaves and laurel, rested on the top of the casket. The pall bearers were Lispenard Stewart, Fish, Edward A. Wickes, Stephen N. Olin, Gerard Beekman, H. W. McVickar, Charles C. Haight, George V. N. Baldwin, and Theodore Newbold. These members of the Vestry, headed by Senior Warden John H. Caswell, also followed the casket. Walter H. Lewis, Col. William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Frederick Clarkson, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Ogden, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Nicholas F. Palmer, Francis S. Bangs, and Dr. William M. Polk.

The chief mourners were the Misses Cruger, sisters of the dead man; Francis M. Bacon and family, James T. Van Rensselaer and family, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, and several young relatives. Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger is in Europe.

There were about thirty of the clergymen of Trinity parish present. Directly assisting the Rev. Dr. Dix were the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, Vicar of Trinity Church, and the Rev. H. Washburn of Oyster Bay, L. I., at whose church Col. Cruger was a frequent attendant when at his Summer home. Other Trinity clergymen in attendance were the Rev. William Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's; the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's; the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, Vicar of St. Chrysostom's; the Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, Vicar of St. Augustine's; the Rev. Edward H. C. Goodwin of St. Cornelius's; Canon John H. Knowles of St. Chrysostom's, the Rev. John H. Logie, curate of St. Luke's, and the Revs. Alban Richey, Joseph W. Hill, Robert M. Kemp, and Frederick J. Keech of Trinity parish.

The services were very simple, consisting of the Protestant Episcopal service for the burial of the dead, the full male choir singing Dr. Croft's Burial Service. The hymns were, "Rock of Ages" and "There Is a Blessed Home." At the conclusion of the services the funeral procession left the church by the south portal, and proceeded through the yard to the rear of the church and deposited the body in the Cruger family vault under the choir room. There were no services in the vault.

Numerous organizations and corporations with which Col. Cruger was identified were represented in the congregation. Chief among these were the Union League Club, the Republican Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Loyal Legion, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New York Life and Trust Company, and the Illinois Central Railroad Directory. Some of the well-known persons present were ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Daniel F. Appleton, Edward Mitchell, George F. Baker, Charles C. Beaman, James C. Carter, George S. Bowdoin, ex-Judge Charles Peabody, Joel B. Erhardt, A. D. Juillard, Francis H. Leggett, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Salem H. Wales, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Edward A. Quintard, Howard Payson Wilds, John D. Crimmins, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Henry L. Burnett, Jacob M. Patterson, William Leary, J. Kennedy Tod, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and R. M. Gallaway.

Col. Cruger's death was the fourth that has occurred among the members of Trinity Church Vestry within a year. Prof. Henry Drisler and Stephen P. Nash, who were both taken, were the two Church Wardens, and Charles H. Contoit was the Senior Vestryman at the time of his death. Mr. Nash had for many years been the clerk of the parish, and Col. Cruger had been its Controller. Col. William Jay is now acting as clerk, and Hermann H. Cammann has taken up the duties of Controller temporarily. The two new Church Wardens are John H. Caswell and Thomas Egleston.

Col. Cruger was Vice Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the club burgee was half-masted on all the yachts of that club yesterday.

STATE LAWS FOR MUSTER

South Carolina Contends that Her Troops Were Illegally Taken Into the Volunteers.

FEDERAL STATUTES FOLLOWED

Twelve Companies Put in a Regiment and the Governor Deprived of the Appointment of Many Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A point of general interest in the interpretation of the army reorganization has been brought out in an opinion rendered by the Assistant Attorney General of South Carolina to the effect that the regiment taken into the service of the United States from South Carolina under the first call for volunteers is illegally organized.

The reorganization law provides that in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers or the militia of the country, the President "is authorized" to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories "as organized under the laws of the States and Territories" in companies, troops, and batteries and battalions of not less than three companies and regiments of not less than ten nor more than twelve companies.

The South Carolina legal adviser assumes that the law is mandatory and that the expression that the President "is authorized to accept the State organizations as organized under the State laws" means that he cannot accept them in any other way.

The law of South Carolina provides that a regiment shall consist of not less than six and not more than ten companies, and it provides also for independent battalions of not less than two nor more than five companies. Now the mustering officer has accepted South Carolina's quota mustered the twelve companies constituting that quota in a regiment in conformity with the United States law instead of with the statute of the State. The Assistant Attorney General contends that the regiment is illegally organized, and that the twelve companies should either be formed into two six-company regiments, which would be the minimum strength under the State law, or that they should be converted into a ten-company regiment and a two-company battalion.

In the one case the Governor would have an entire new set of regimental officers to appoint, and in the second case he would have to name, according to the South Carolina regulation, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major for the independent battalion

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.
To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. J. HILL, President,
Great Northern Railway Company.

Baltimore & Ohio
OLD AND NEW SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Deborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market raided.

After showing considerable strength during the greater part of the day, the stock market declined sharply yesterday afternoon under aggressive raids by the professional room traders. During the first hours many substantial gains were recorded, but in most of the conspicuous shares these were lopped off again before the close. Tobacco Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Sugar Trust were the chief objects of attack, and they naturally suffered most.

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Wall Street seems content to wait for news from Santiago before doing very much in the market or taking any positive stand. While that news is lacking, the professional traders of the Stock Exchange are pleased to invent various and many canards upon which to raid quotations. Yesterday they made use of a story that the Germans had intervened at Manila and had practically driven Admiral Dewey from the scene of his victory. On this they jammed prices. It was a notable fact, however, that those stocks went down most in which the very people who were credited with circulating the stories are interested. Tobacco Trust was an illustration of this. Much of the recent buoyancy of the stock has been attributed to one of Wall Street's big operators—the same operator who professed great alarm over the Manila stories yesterday. Tobacco Trust led the decline in the market, dropping down four points in as many minutes.

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In professional Wall Street circles there is nothing to be heard but bear talk. Apparently the whole professional contingent, little traders as well as big ones, is on the bear side and is short of stocks. This professional short interest is large, if not unwieldy.

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Facts which conservative people believe must have effect, however, are facts that must be quite apparent to everyone—even to the traders. There is no warrant for paying attention to stories like that regarding the German conquest of Manila of yesterday, but there is ample reason why people should take account of big crops upon which big prices are assured, exports tremendously in excess of imports, material improvement in the industrial situation, and continued ease in money instead of the stringency that was predicted a short time ago. There is reason for stock market confidence at such a time as this when 1 per cent. money can purchase 5 per cent. investments.

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Among some of the most conservative people in Wall Street there is positive belief that just as soon as good news comes—and there is nowhere any doubt that it will come shortly—the stock market will have a natural boom in reaction from the manipulation that has recently brought about the somewhat depressed feeling.

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Government bonds were firm. The old fours, coupon, and both the fives were ¼ higher on the final bid price. There were sales of $7,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 110¼@110¾; $5,000 do., coupon, at 111¼, and $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Union Gas	2	Laclede Gas	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3
Consol. Gas	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Consol. Ice	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Pullman Car	1¾
Detroit Gas	½	Third Avenue	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Sp. Refs. pf.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	3¼	Nor. & West. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf.	⅞	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Brook. R. T.	2	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. B. & Q.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
D. & Rio G.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Illinois Steel	⅝	W. & L. E. pf. $1 ass. paid	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Detroit City Gas 5s 1⅛

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Erie 4th mtge.	1
B. & O. 1st P'k's B.	1	Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,695,446; balance, $9,531,341; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $529,854.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty days, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86 @$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@ $4.83⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94⅜ and 95⅛@ 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@ 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16; premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 108; New York Central, ⅜, to 119½; St. Paul, ¼, to 101⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53½, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½. Atchison sold at 13⅝, Canadian Pacific at 85¾, Erie at 13¾, and Erie first preferred at 36¾. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111¼, for money, and 1-16, to 111¼, for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 50c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.70, compared with 176 Monday and 167.80 a week ago.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,478,365, against $10,317,877 in the preceding week and $9,612,634 in the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1, $232,405,058, against $195,957,894 in the corresponding period of last year.

AT 100 PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Pullman and Consolidated Gas both sold above 200 at the same time yesterday. American industrial properties selling at double their par value is an exhibit that is far from being discouraging. Consolidated Gas, along with all the other gas properties, showed notable strength. On the curb the Amsterdam Gas stocks were strong features. Stories regarding a stock dividend on Pullman and of a short interest in the stock created just after the death of George M. Pullman, are in circulation explaining the strength of the stock.

WAR NOT A FACTOR.

Indicative of how little the country's general trade has been hampered by the progress of the present war are the views expressed every day by prominent bankers and business men. Almost unanimously they prove that the conflict with Spain has not appreciably affected the industries or commerce of the United States. And now that warlike operations seem significant of an early victory for the American arms and the probability of a speedy settlement, the normally excellent conditions which have been growing stronger gradually may be expected to be given a pronounced assertion in daily business developments. Mr. D. S. Ramsay, President of the Hide and Leather National Bank, and actively engaged in the iron trade, is one of those who see good underlying conditions in the business situation, and he is confident as to the outlook. Mr. Ramsay said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"When there is war commercial business will always be more or less affected at first. That has been the case with us. But now it is quite evident that no business enterprise can be jeopardized because of this Spanish war. It is not sufficiently serious to interfere with the vast internal developments of the United States, and fears that there would be a temporary setback to our foreign trade have been shown to be utterly unwarranted. Business is going to be better, whether the war goes on or whether it stops. One of the results of a condition of war is the increase in price of general merchandise.

"To some extent the iron business has been affected by the war. Yet many concerns have sold as many goods this Spring as last, even without taking into account the activity consequent upon large Government orders. The profits, of course, are small, for in such times as these prices as well as confidence become liable to depression. Pig iron is cheaper now than it has been in thirty years. But pig-iron manufacturers will tell you that it must reach higher prices. Steady demand from the Government will do much to rid away old stocks and help in a measure to improve prices. In the matter of exports generally there has been a considerable increase, and foreign indebtedness to this country has grown constantly larger.

"This war, while deplorable on general principles, is going, I believe, to result in great benefit to the United States. It is going to extend commercial civilization and bring together more closely the English-speaking people. I do not think that at the present time we realize what is likely to be accomplished in this way.

"Government bonds are now being so largely subscribed as to convince every one that there is a deep-rooted sentiment among the people to come to the assistance of the Government. The larger amounts, too, are within easy reach, and bankers are ready to show themselves as patriotic as any other class. There is so much money available that no stringency can follow the raising of the loan, while the amount received will return immediately into circulation. Deposits are keeping up remarkably well, and our customers are looking to greater activity in their business.

"I do not think there is any doubt that this Fall will usher in with trade in the most satisfactory state we have known for a long time. That it will be profitable until January next I feel quite assured, and I know that preparations are being made by many business people for the meeting of considerably improved conditions. In my own line I am making similar calculations and look for a prosperous period from Summer on."

SOME FLOWER PREDICTIONS.

Former Gov. Flower got back to town yesterday after a fortnight's recreation in Northern New York. Gov. Flower went away bullish and has come back more so. Yesterday he indulged in some predictions. One is that Rock Island, now to be quoted ex dividend—amounting to about 12 per cent.—will speedily recover and sell up with Burlington and Quincy. Another prediction is that the present legal attacks upon People's Gas will soon end with nothing accomplished against the company.

"It is just as well," is the Governor's view, "to have these sandbagging games played to the end now, once and for all."

The third prediction is that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is bound for par. Gov. Flower does not expect this figure to be reached this year, but he is sure that it will at some day not too far distant seems natural enough.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings for Monday were made public yesterday, showing an increase of $2,600. A friend of Brooklyn Rapid Transit has computed that during the month of June the company's earnings have increased $3,000 a day, or $125 an hour, or more than $2 a minute. Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was again the most active stock on the list. It sold up above 55, but in the raids on the market toward the close it was made a special target by the traders, who succeeded in knocking its price down below 53.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO PROFITS.

It is stated upon excellent authority that Chesapeake and Ohio's annual statement will show 1 per cent. earned on the stock, after deducting all charges. This is remarkable, especially because of the extraordinary expenditures that have recently been charged into operating expenses by the management of the company.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FIGURES.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year are most encouraging. The company earned a total net income in the eleven months of nearly $10,500, and shows, after the payment of fixed charges and 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock, considerably over 2 per cent. on the common. For the three weeks of June Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings show an increase of $132,000, or over 13 per cent.

Over 30,000 shares of Northern Pacific have recently been shipped to Europe in small certificates.

SUGAR TRUST'S STEADINESS.

Approximately 30,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands yesterday, but the closing price was 130—the same as on Monday and on Saturday. The stock fluctuated yesterday within a range of 2 points, and it showed considerable resistance to the persistent selling by the traders. It is very unusual for Sugar Trust to close for three successive days at the same price, but that is just what it has done during the three days just past. Meanwhile there has been created a bigger short interest in the stock than has been known for a long while.

ROCK ISLAND BUOYANCY.

Rock Island was notably active and strong yesterday, about 20,000 shares changing hands. From 106 the stock got up above 108, closing at 107½, with a gain of nearly 1 point. There was considerable buying for the short account. Rock Island was, in fact, the only Granger that advanced. Evenmoney bets are being made by insiders that the stock will quickly recover the big dividend that comes off its market price to-day.

EYEING TOBACCO PROFITS.

After selling up to 121 yesterday, Tobacco Trust broke down below 117. The trading contingent sold the stock aggressively in the last hour, but around 117 there were supporting orders which brought about a quick rally.

It is understood that a London syndicate has announced itself as being ready to buy the entire plug tobacco industry of the United States on the basis of 10 per cent. earnings. According to tobacco trade interests, such a showing is easily made, for they claim that the average profits are something like 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

SOME BURLINGTON BULLS.

Much of the recent buying of Burlington and Quincy is attributed to a Boston bull pool in the stock made up chiefly of insiders who are credited with trying to accumulate as much of it as possible at the present level.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED STRONG.

Friends of Brooklyn Elevated are enthusiastic over the new Brooklyn Bridge contract of the company. The Brooklyn Elevated stocks out on the curb yesterday were notably strong and active, the new company getting up close to 28.

AS TO WESTERN UNION.

An important Wall Street operator says that there is a deal pending in Western Union which will prove of far more consequence that the Street now expects. He is talking par for the stock within the next two or three weeks.

CONSOLIDATED ICE POINTS.

Many bull points are floating about on the Consolidated Ice stocks. In this quarter influential Tammany politicians are said to have doubled their interests.

MANHATTAN AND THE SHORTS.

Manhattan Elevated insiders are still hinting at a stock market movement against the short interest in the stock, and Mr. Russell Sage is persisting in the statement that he now owns more Manhattan than ever hitherto. The stock showed new strength yesterday, selling up close to 105.

ONE BULL POOL GONE WRONG.

The bull pool in Standard Rope and Twine—the old Cordage Trust—which was formed only a little while ago, has been solemnly disbanded. Its members have pocketed their losses.

PACIFIC COAST INACTIVE.

The new Pacific Coast securities have not been active since their listing, but there are indications of high-pressure enthusiasm in that quarter. Yesterday the first preferred made a gain of 3 points on sales of less than 200 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Meeting to-day in this city of State Railroad Commission to listen to arguments on various matters.

Increase of $202,807 in Burlington's net surplus for May, making an increase of $2,105,805 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Listing by Stock Exchange of New Central Coal Company's $1,000,000 capital stock, part at $20 per share, replacing old stock of company, which was $5,000,000 at $100 par value.

Spain again a buyer of silver in the London market.

Value of gold produced in Oregon during 1897 $1,854,593 and silver $109,642, an increase respectively of $63,630 and $37,831 as compared with 1896.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that exports of wheat and flour continue large, almost equaling on the average the exports for each of the other eleven months of the present crop year.

Produce Exchange to be closed from the evening of July 1 until the morning of July 5.

Increase of $331,503 in Northern Pacific's total net income for May.

Decrease of $1,839,512 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,134,269 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $19,671 in net earnings of Chesapeake and Ohio for May, making an increase of $311,157 in the present fiscal year.

Additions to Stock Exchange lists as follows: $1,121,000 Long Island Railroad first consolidated gold bonds of 1931, interest reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.; $300,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis consolidated 5s, $100,000 West Virginia Central and Pittsburg 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1911, and $40,000 Columbus Gas first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and $71,900 stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,876
Chicago and West Michigan	733
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,484
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	2,890
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	2,248
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham	9,042
Northern Pacific	42,901
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	38,873

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The following showed decreases:

Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	$102
Evansville and Indianapolis	168

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

5 shares Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Milledgeville, Ga., $100 each, 30 per cent.

$6,000 Great White Spirit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, July 1, 1895, and all subsequent coupons annexed, $500 lot.

$13,000 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1925, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Jan. 1, 1898, coupons attached, 20 per cent.

80 shares American Ball Nozzle and Supply Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $14 lot.

All the right, title, and interest of Russell & Co., claims or demands, against the Chinese Government, Pekin, China, for $866,485.84, $9,653.21, and $6,248.76, $4 lot.

$10,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1946, July, 1897, coupons, $520.

$243.75 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond scrip, 59 per cent.

$1,125 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company income bond scrip, $1.

15 shares Sandusky and Columbus Short Line Railroad Company, $1.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$194,132,344
Gold reserve	165,723,699
Net silver	11,999,021
United States notes in the Treasury	33,372,415
Treasury notes of 1890	2,256,537
Total receipts this day	1,011,931
Total receipts this month	28,986,964
Total receipts this year	399,988,733
Total expenditures this day	900,000
Total expenditures this month	46,091,000
Total expenditures this year	441,615,105
Deposits in National banks	30,876,332
National bank notes received for redemption	242,170
Government receipts from customs	597,898
Internal revenue	405,811
Miscellaneous	8,271

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a general improvement yesterday in the business of the outside security market. New Brooklyn Elevated was active and higher, on developments of a favorable character regarding the control of traffic between New York and Brooklyn. Kings County Elevated was in good demand at top prices, and also the incomes. There has as yet been no plan of reorganization for this road. In ferry securities Hoboken closed higher and Union lower.

Amsterdam was the feature of the local gas stocks. The common rose to 32½ and the preferred to 76½, with slight reaction at the close. The bonds of New York City gas securities are in heavy demand. In the out-of-town list, Buffalo was firmer, and showed good investment demand for the bonds.

Glucose was the most active of the industrial stocks, selling up to 49, and closing with only a slight reaction. The preferred reached top-record price, and closed at 108. International Paper preferred, ex dividend, closed at 85.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	25¼	26
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	4½
Kings County Inc.	6	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1¾	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gar 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	32
Amsterdam preferred	76	76¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	91¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas Jersey City bonds	101	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48	48½
Glucose pf.	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	80	85
International Paper common	34	37
International Paper, pref., ex div.	83	85
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	104	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,031.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.40@1.35.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Crown Point sold at .08, 1,000 Leadville at .10, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Portland at 1.15, 300 Sierra Nevada at .48, 100 Standard at 1.70, 500 Union Consolidated at .15.

On the Mining Exchange 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¾@.03, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼, 35,000 Copper Rock at .002¼@.003¾ buyer 30@.003, 500 Elkton at .92½@.92@.93, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12¾@.13¼@.13, 600 Isabella at .26@ @.28@.27, 7,000 Jefferson at .05½@.06, 2,700 Lagonda at .23¼@.24½@.23¾, 800 Lillie at .87@.88, 500 Mollie Gibson at .21, 9,000 Mount Rosa at .13@.13½@.13¾, 46,000 Sentinel at .004¾@.006@.005⅞.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Father De Smet	.16
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.30
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.13	King & Pem. Iron	.22
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.13	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix, gold	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.55
Enterprise Mg. Co.	.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Belcher	.02	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.04
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.04	Savage	.01
Crown Point	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.24
Eureka Consol.	.16	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.40
Gould & Curry	.05	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.60	Creede & Cr. Creek	.03
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.67	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pem.	.20	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.16	Mount Rosa	.12
Leadville Con.	.20	Pharmacist	.05
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.05
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.02
Ontario	2.50	Union	.14
Ophir	.12	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Copper Rock	.003¼
Havana	.75	Elkton	.92
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.13
Lagonda	.23½	Golden Fleece	.21
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Isabella	.26
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Jefferson	.05¼
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.87
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.13
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Portland	1.10
Cannon Ball	.003⅝	Sentinel	.005½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
3d week June	$22,065	$20,189	.....
From July 1	1,089,176	1,015,967	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
3d week June	$31,407	$30,674	$27,778
From Jan. 1	753,613	652,556	656,311
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street,
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Pacific Coast Company,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, on and after July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1898.

Transfer books close July 15th at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 21st at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
323 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
234 Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York, National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,

No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEROUT, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1898.

Interest on bonds of above Company due July 1st will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New York, N. Y.

J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.....Series D, 4½s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y..... 6s
Central Vermont R. R. Equip..... 6s
Rutland R. R. Consol..... 4½s
Long Island R. R. Consol..... 5s
Long Island R. R., North Shore..... 5s
Long Island R. R., N. Y. Bay Extension. 5s
Long Island R. R., N. Y. and Manhattan Beach..... 1st 7s
Long Island R. R., Montauk Extension... 1st 6s
Northern R. R. of N. J..... 1st 6s
Nyack and Northern R. R..... 1st 6s
Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R..... Gen. 5s
State of Utah..... 4s
Village of Nyack, N. Y., Water..... 4s
Sullivan Water Co..... 1st 6s
Village of Montgomery, N. Y., Water.... 4s
County of Klickitat, Wash., Fund..... 6s
Bradford County, Pa., Court House..... 4s
Kittitas County, Wash., Fund..... 6s
County of Allen, Ind., Court House..... 4s
City of Jackson, Mich., Imp..... 5s
City of Jackson, Mich., Imp..... 6s
City of Memphis, Tenn., Refund..... 4½s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Fund..... 6s
City of Montpelier, Ind., Fund..... 6s
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Imp..... 6s
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Street Imp.... 6s
Village of Far Rockaway, N. Y..... 5s
City of Washington, Ind., Fund..... 6s
Billings, Montana, Fund..... 6s
City of Seattle, Wash., School District No. 1 5s
Trenton, Ohio, School District..... 5s
Hammond, Ind., School Bond..... 6s
Multnomah County, Ore., School Dist., No. 13 7s
Snohomish County, Wash., School Dist.... No. 19
Snohomish County, Wash., School Dist.... No. 20
Whitman County, Wash., School Dist..... No. 9
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist..... No. 2
Pierce County, Wash., School Dist..... No. 13
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
School..... 6s
Per. Imp. Revolv. Fund..... 4½s
School..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4s
City Hospital..... 4s
Water Works Reservoir..... 4s
Bridge..... 4½s
Court House..... 4s
Main Sewers..... 4s
Court House..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4½s
Water Works..... 6s
Sewers..... 5s
Gen. Purposes, Imp..... 7s
Sewers..... 7s

DUE JULY 2D, 1898.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Water Works..... 4½s
Per. Imp..... 4½s

DUE JULY 15TH, 1898.

City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Per. Imp. Revolv. Fund..... 4s
School..... 4s
Water Works..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of June 20th, 1898. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1898.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next. D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1898, at the store of Journeay & Burnham, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed from three P. M. June 23, 1898, to ten A. M. July 1, 1898.

Checks will be mailed.

G. W. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARKIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, June 8, 1898.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1898, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the Stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed June 30, and reopened July 16th. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic of New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, from the following bonds may be presented for payment on and after said date at this bank:

Georgia, Carolina and Northern R. R.
Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh and Gaston R. R.
Raleigh and Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

New York, June 29, 1898.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record June 22, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1898. EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 29, 1898.

The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
200 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1898.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. Transfer books close on June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage SIX and FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of this company, due July 1, 1898, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New York. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

376.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York, New York, June 21, 1898. SIXTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, to the morning of July 1, 1898.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Georgia and Alabama Railway.

The coupons due July 1, 1898, on the Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of the above company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 5th. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.,
New York, June 26, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Co., due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Central Union Gas Company,
New York, June 26, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Co., due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.

WILLIAM R. BEAL, President.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 28, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	41	Adams Express	100¼	101	100¼	101	.....
..	27	25	American Malting Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
78½	80	340	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
21	21½	200	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	— ¼
74	75	240	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
14⅜	14½	2,035	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	15	14⅜	14½	— ½
39½	40	2,167	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	40	40	39½	39½	— ¾
129¾	130	25,980	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅝	131¼	129⅝	130	.....
111	111⅛	140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	— ¾
117⅝	117¾	33,595	American Tobacco	120¼	121	116¾	117⅝	— 3⅛
35½	37	4	Ann Arbor pf.	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¼	.....
134	138½	1,983	At., T. & S. F.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	+ 1½
33¼	33⅝	11,502	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
15	15¼	1,342	Baltimore & Ohio.	15	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	3¾	520	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	.....
52⅜	52⅞	47,907	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅛	55⅛	52⅜	52⅞	— ¼
122	124	150	Brooklyn Union Gas.	123½	123¾	123¼	123½	+2
50⅜	51¾	55	Canada Southern	52½	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	.....
83	84	3	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	.....
22¾	23	365	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	.....
157	..	5	Chicago & Alton	157	157	157	157	.....
104	104¼	10,720	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜	105	104⅛	104⅛	— ¾
14	14⅜	1,350	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
9⅞	10	1,066	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	10	9¼	10	+ ½
30	32	5	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
98¼	98⅜	10,176	Chi., Mil & St. Paul.	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
148½	149	59	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149⅜	149⅝	149	149½	.....
125	126	125	Chi. & Northw.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	.....
..	..	110	Chi. & Northw. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
107⅛	107½	18,911	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	106⅜	108⅛	106⅜	107½	+ ⅜
7½	8	195	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
41	41⅛	1,671	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¼	41¾	41	41	—1
15	15⅛	1,100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15½	15	15½	— ¼
22¼	23	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22	22½	22	22½	+1½
197½	198½	2,237	Consolidated Gas	196¼	200½	196¼	198	+1½
36¾	37	510	Consolidated Ice	37½	37¾	37½	37½	+1
90	91	20	Consolidated Ice pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
..	..	350	Denver & R. G. pf.	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅞
17	17¾	1,360	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	17	17⅞	17	17⅜	+1¼
62	64	200	Detroit Gas	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ½
127	130	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129½	129½	129½	129½	.....
13	13¼	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
35⅜	35½	540	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ½
38½	38⅝	545	General Electric	38¼	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
177	178	50	Great Northern pf.	177¼	177¾	177¼	177¼	.....
23	23⅜	210	Hawaiian Sugar	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅜
104¾	105	1,076	Illinois Central	105½	106½	105	105	— ½
56	57	210	Illinois Steel Co.	57	57	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅝
9	9½	118	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	9½	9½	.....
31	33	100	Iowa Central pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32½	— ½
51	51½	854	Lake Erie & West.	50	51¾	50	51½	+1⅜
190	193	100	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	.....
51⅜	51⅝	2,095	Louisville & Nashville.	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
101¼	104¼	18,527	Manhattan Con.	103⅜	104⅝	103¼	104¼	+ ¾
48	52	20	Maryland Coal pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
158	158¼	1,330	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	158¾	158	158¼	— ¼
106	107	221	Michigan Central	106	106¾	106½	106⅞	— ⅛
..	90	65	Minn. St. Ry. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
61¾	62¼	810	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	62	60½	61⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75¼	1,060	Minnesota Iron	74	75¼	74	75¼	+1¼
33¼	33½	150	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
35	35¼	2,535	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅜
26	27½	100	Mobile & Ohio.	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1⅞
170½	171	50	N. Y. & Essex.	171	171	171	171	.....
34⅝	34⅝	100	National Lead Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
106½	107½	80	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	.....
40	42	160	New York Air Brake.	41	41	41	41	—3
116	116¼	961	New York Central	116¼	116¼	116	116	— ½
187	190	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	.....
67	73	10	N. Y. & S. W. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
..	62	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123½	123¼	123¼	123½	— ¼
51	51⅝	240	Norfolk & West. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½	— ½
6	6⅛	275	North American	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
28¾	29	3,875	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
69⅞	69¼	5,520	Northern Pacific pf.	69½	69¾	69	69⅛	— ⅜
15	15⅛	400	Ontario & Western.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
35	38	18	Pacific Coast.	36	36	36	36	.....
85	..	238	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	+8
29	29¾	735	Pacific Mail	29¼	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
115¾	116	301	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ¼
96⅞	96¾	16,264	People's Gas, Chicago	96	97⅝	95⅞	96¾	+ ⅛
44	45	300	Pitts., C. & St. L.	44	44	44	44¼	— ¼
198	199	4,350	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	198	200¼	198	198	+1¾
45½	45⅝	1,230	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	45¾	45⅝	— ½
22½	22¾	500	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¾
61½	64	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61¼	..	61¼	61¼	.....
7½	8	112	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
61	62	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
28⅝	28¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
..	..	100	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	.....
77	77¾	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	77	77	77	77	.....
18¾	19½	531	Southern Pacific	19	19½	19	19	— ¼
8⅞	8½	600	Southern Railway	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
20½	20¾	804	Southern Railway pf.	20⅜	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
6	6¼	200	Standard R. & C. pf.	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
25¼	25⅞	2,330	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	26	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
11¼	11¾	1,600	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
179	181	550	Third Avenue	178	179½	178	179½	+1½
23⅝	23⅞	600	Union Pacific	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	59¾	6,826	Union Pacific pf.	60¼	60⅝	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
7	7¼	543	U. P., D. & G., 1st.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40	44	12	United States Express.	43	43	43	43	.....
7¼	7½	300	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
66	66¾	2,465	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66¾	— ¼
25	25⅞	3,315	United States Rubber.	25¾	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅝
88	88¾	3,065	U. S. Rubber pf.	89½	89¾	88¾	88	—2
18½	18⅝	600	Wabash pf.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
..	92½	500	West Chicago Street.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
93	93⅝	2,836	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	92⅝	93	— ¼
1⅝	1¾	1,175	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¾	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	— ¼
10	11	130	W. & L.E pf.,$1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	—1⅜
Sales.....		276,671						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Eliz. Lex & B S 5s	Pitts & Western 1st
4,000..... 99¼	3,000..... 102¼	1,000..... 89½
2,000..... 99½	2,000..... 102	7,000..... 89
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Erie 4th mortgage	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
2,000..... 85½	1,000..... 117	2,000..... 79½
11,000..... 85	Erie gen lien 3-4s	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000..... 85½	5,000..... 74⅞	2,000..... 95⅜
Am. Tobacco Co scrip	5,000..... 74¾	10,000..... 95⅞
16,000..... 94	5,000s20F..... 74⅜	2,000..... 95⅜
500..... 94½	3,000..... 74⅞	5,000..... 95⅞
5,000..... 93	Ft W & D C 1st	St L & San Fran 4s
At, T & S F adjst 4s	2,000..... 74¾	6,000..... 78⅝
50,000..... 67⅜	2,000..... 74	4,000..... 78¾
500..... 67¼	Illinois Central 4s, 1953	St L & S F gen 6s
52,000..... 67¼	10,000..... 100¾	7,000..... 120½
30,000..... 67⅜	16,000..... 101	1,000s20F..... 120½
2,000..... 67½	Int & Gt Nor 3d	St L & S F G M 5s
10,000..... 67⅜	3,000..... 57½	1,000..... 103
3,000..... 87	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	1,000s20F..... 106
C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	4,000..... 68	1,000s20F..... 106½
1,000..... 95	4,000..... 68½	2,000..... 106¾
4,000s5F..... 95	Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s	5,000s20F..... 106
4,000..... 95	1,000..... 90	St L & S F trust 5s
Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s	Long Dock 6s	4,000..... 100
1,000..... 91½	1,000..... 136	St L S W 1st
Den & Rio Grande 4s	Long Island con 5s	2,000..... 76¼
6,000..... 95	5,000..... 110½	St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
Detroit City Gas 5s	Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	5,000s20F..... 108½
19,000..... 94	2,000..... 94	San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000..... 94½	Unified gold 4s	5,000..... 66
2,000..... 94¾	20,000..... 90	12,000..... 66¼
10,000..... 94½	10,000..... 90¼	So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000..... 94⅝	Manhattan Ry con 4s	5,000..... 109¼
10,000..... 95	3,000..... 95¼	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
5,000..... 94⅜	1,000..... 95	10,000..... 98
2,000..... 95	10,000s20F..... 95	So Pac of N M 1st
10,000..... 94⅞	Metropolitan Elev 2d	7,000..... 110¼
Hous, E & W Texas 5s	2,000..... 102⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 89½	Met St Ry gen 5s	7,000..... 95⅝
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	5,000..... 114	Standard R & T 6s
7,000..... 81½	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	1,000..... 70
Total sales.....	9,000..... 74⅜	5,000..... 69½
	4,000..... 75	Standard R & T inc
	Minn & St L con 5s	5,000..... 15⅜
	1,000..... 107	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
	Mo, K & East 1st	10,000..... 98⅜
	1,000..... 99½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000..... 105⅜
	15,000..... 89¼	2,000..... 106
	19,000..... 89	Tex & Pac 2d inc
	9,000..... 89¼	90,000..... 38½
	14,000..... 89	5,000..... 38⅝
	Mo, K & T 2d	3,000..... 38½
	4,000..... 63	10,000..... 38⅝
	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	25,000..... 39⅛
	8,000.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With the Exception of the Olympia Theatre Sale, Transactions Were Light.

Jones & Bailey have sold for Judge McKenna to David L. Simonson a two-story and cellar frame dwelling, 50 by 100 by 20 by 30, on the north side of Twenty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Whitestone, L. I.

Frederick Southack of Frederick Southack & Co. has bought from Frederick F. Kellogg the four-story brownstone dwelling 48 West Fifty-third Street, on a lot 15 by 90.5, for his own occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. Southack have been making this house their residence for some time.

The Obed Wheeler estate has sold a plot on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the five-story front and rear buildings at 362 Cherry Street, on a plot 27 by 96, and have purchased, for improvement, the plot 164 and 166 Orchard Street, 50 by 86.

W. H. Falconer has sold for church purposes four contiguous lots on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, near Madison Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday the principal sale scheduled was that of the Olympia Theatre, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., details of which will be found in another column.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. also sold, in foreclosure, to Charles V. Halley, for $6,000, the two-story frame dwelling 968 Tremont Avenue, 50 feet southeast of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $89,000, the five-story brick dwelling 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 151.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11.

William Kennedy sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $20,545, the four-story brick dwelling 307 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, on a plot 17 by 81.

The same broker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $21,590, the five-story brick tenement 547 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 80.6 by 25.3 by 83.10.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to Peter Handibode, for $3,000, part of Lot 80 on the map of the Village of Morrisania, being the east side of Franklin Avenue, 27.3 by 259 and irregular, vacant.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $35,000, the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Park Avenue, on plot 50 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, one-story old buildings and vacant; Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing three lots, each 25 by 100.11; Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston, Avenue and Fort Independence Street, ten lots, each 25 by 87.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilhelmina McBride, referee, 540 and 544 West Broadway, west side, 161.9 feet south of Third Street, runs west 75 by south 5 by west 15 by south 38 by east 90 to West Broadway by north 43, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $8,890.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,945.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,603.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a one and three story brick church and dwelling, 43.9 by 92.7; Second Church Evangelical Association of North America, owner; John Boese of 280 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 55 by 95.11; Smith & Raffler of 130 East Eighty-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $140,000.

Two Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 18 by 20; G. H. Chamberlain, owner; A. Spence & Co., architects; cost, $300.

Same property, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 45; same owner and architects; cost, $2,500.

East Chester Road, east side, 500 feet south of Holler Place, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 39.2 by 45.10; J. P. Holler, owner; C. A. Luprain of New Rochelle, architect; cost, $7,500.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Potter Place, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 20 by 50; Mary A. Costello, owner; S. A. Dannis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, northwest corner of Boulevard, for a two-story brick dwelling, 24.11 by 75; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; A. Minckwitz, of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

181 and 186 Clinton Street, for two six-story brick tenements with store, 27 by 59.4 and 26 by 79; Mrs. Emile Glass of 312 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $34,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-first Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with store, Eleanor C. Huntington of 983 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $8,500.

No. 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, E. W. Sheldon of 45 Wall Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 41 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Payson Merrill of 111 Broadway, owner; Hill & Turner of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 117 West Sixty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse, Paulist Fathers of 415 West Fifty-ninth Street, owners; J. B. Mooney of 267 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,892 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; O. T. Marshall of 167 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; A. Fowler, architect; cost, $500.

No. 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; D. D. Keller of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of R. B. Curtis of 56 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 6 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Abraham Gutman of 6 East Eightieth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $800.

No. 9 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 28.

BANK ST, 65, n s, 25x100; Henry A. Hedden, individually, to Agnes L. Findlay $1

BANK ST, 65, n s, 25x100; Agnes L. Findlay to Henry A. Hedden and another. 1

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Julia C. Hendrickson to Elba A. Marino 1

BROOK AV, 1,074, 20.7x irregular; ¼ part; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others.... 100

BROOK AV, 1,076 to 1,084, 102.8x83x101.4, ¾ part x97.9; Helen Bell and others to Albert Bell 100

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 48.10x100.5; George Stolz and wife to Peter J. Kinzig 1

CAMPBELL PLACE, n s, Lot 66 map of South Cambreling, 25x125.5 to Crescent Av x 32.1x105.4; Augustus H. Vanderpoel to Harry Mayer 500

CLINTON AV, e s, 174.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 25x115; William C. Bergen to Gottfried Osthinger and another 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x45; C. R. Robert and wife to Christopher R. Robert, trustee 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x112; Corydon H. Merriman to Christopher R. Robert 1

COLUMBUS AV, s s of Lot 22, map of Downing estate; Arthur C. Wildenheim and wife to John Kelly 800

FORDHAM AV, w s, 245.6 ft n of 4th St, 25x203; 139th St, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others 160

FULTON AV, s w corner of 178d St, 96x 111.10x—x108.6; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Morris Marks 100

GREENWICH ST, 390, e s, 25x100; Frank W. Dyckman to Nathan S. Hart 1

GREENWICH ST, 390, e s, 25x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Frank W. Dykeman 37,400

HENRY ST, n w corner of Catherine St, 100x19.2x irregular; Jonas Well and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

JANE ST, 49, 27.6x88x26.6x irregular; Isidore S. Korn and others to Bertha B. Korn 1

JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Margaret Wright and another to Mary A. Towen 18,000

LEONARD ST, 150, s s, 22x91.8; Walker St, 82, n s, 24x93.10x24.2x93.10; John D. Boyd to James Boyd, as executor 1

LISPENARD ST, 15, 25x100, and Lispenard St, 13, 25x100; George D. Bogert and wife to Frederick McMorran 1

LOT 274, Block G, amended map Mapes estate; Louise E. Hunchberger to Mary Ryan 3,500

LOTS 28 to 39, map of property of William O. Giles; William O. Giles to Catherine C. Giles 1

PARK AV, w s, 102.8 ft n of 77th St, 25x 100; William W. Hall and wife to Mary E. Brinckerhoff 1,000

PINE ST, 69, s w s, 22.4x93.3; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn, ½ part 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.8x85.4x irregular; Elizabeth Mulligan to S. Gertrude Palen 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.8x85.4x irregular; S. Gertrude Palen to George E. Fowler 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 22.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25x50; Joseph Collet to Friedrich W. Frerichs and wife 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 47 ft w of Orchard St, 25x50; Friedrich W. Frerichs and wife to Joseph Collet 1

SULLIVAN ST, 102, 25x100; Jonas Well and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

TIER AV, n s, 200 ft w of North St, 25x 375 to high water line, East Chester Bay x—x380, 24th Ward; Augustus A. Levey to John J. McDonough 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x79.3; James R. Torrance, referee, to Frances E. H. Lewis 25,000

WORTH AV, e s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 41.2x irregular; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Celia Lowenstein 500

1ST AV, n w corner of 92d St, 25.8x79; Chessie E. Zeller to Diedrich Stelling.. 24,750

1ST AV, w s, 60 ft n of 61st St, 20x70; Frank Goodwin to Chalmers Wood 12,850

2D AV, n s, Lot 614, map of the village of Wakefield, 24.8x114; Christiane Klauck and another to Otto Schaeffer.. 1

3D AV, s e s, Lots 85, 86, and 75, map of Claremont, 150x250x100x125x50x125; John Karl and wife to Margaret Karl 1

3D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Margaret Wright and another to Mary A. Towen 18,000

3D ST, 107 West, 25x100; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Jacob Klingenstein 1

3D AV, s e s, at north corner, Lot 85 map of Claremont, 150x250x irregular; Margaret Karl to John Karl and another.... 1

5TH ST, s s, east 1-3 of Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter to Ellen A. Wilkinson 5

11TH ST, 526 East, and 521 East 10th St; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn ... 100

14TH ST, s w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty 1

15TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; William H. Glover to Patrick J. Nulty 1

16TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 92; Henry L. Scheuerman, referee, to Grace C. Cudlipp 12,050

23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Sidney C. Guyon and another, executors, to Almira Guyon and others 1

23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Sidney C. Guyon and wife to Almira Guyon, one-fourth part 10

28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Dempsey and others to the Church of St. Stephen 18,500

33D ST, 252 and 254 West, 50x86; Emma T. Stillman, as receiver, to Jacob P. Kissling and wife 47,000

38TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x 98.9; William C. Martin to Alice L. H. Martin 1

39TH ST, 30 East, 20x86; Ferdinand Ehrlich and others to Waltie H. Tyler..... 10,000

48TH ST, 450 West, 45x100.5, irregular; Marie G. Scott to Elizabeth L. Givernaud 1

49TH ST, 28 West, 25x100; Hugh Martin and wife to Mary Martin 1

53D ST, 112 West, 25x100.5; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn, ½ part 100

58TH ST, s s, 225.5 ft e of 10th Av, 24.11x 100.5; Mary A. Lewis to Thomas P. Fitzsimons 1

64TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 300x 200.10 to 65th St: City and Suburban Homes Company to R. Fulton Cutting.. 115,500

69TH ST, p s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; Mary B. Johnson to James V. Falvey 1

69TH ST, 70 West, 20x100.5; Anna M. Murray to Alice J. Murray 1

74TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Max S. Korn to Isidore S. Korn 100

75TH ST, 61 East, 17.4x102.2; Anastatia M. Murray to May L. Murray 1

81ST ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Henry Neustadter, executor, to Fanny L. Strouse.. 24,800

86TH ST, 453 East, 26x80; Rosa Jellenek to George H. A. Meyer 1

88TH ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Edward S. Hatch to Albert Wilson 1

95TH ST, s s, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 18x 100.8; Delano E. Smith and wife to Janet Muller 1

97TH ST, 210 to 220 East, 154x100; 97th St, 224 East, 25x100; 97th St, 230 East, 25x100; 97th St, 234 East, 25x100; Charles H. Taylor and wife to Lucy E. Lynn.... 100

102D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth F. Gross to Nathan Levy.... 1

106TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x 100.11; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Peter A. Cassidy, ½ part 1

113TH ST, 71 and 73 West, 7x100.11; Marcus Bruckheimer and wife to Edwin Bruckheimer 1

122D ST, 151 West, 20x100.11; Emily L. Whitfield to Frederick Picker 100

124TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Samuel B. Paul to the First National Bank of Port Chester 23,400

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 29.6x100; S. Gertrude Palen to Elizabeth Mulligan 1

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 118.5x50.11; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1

155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x100; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1

155TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1

157TH ST, n s, 430.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100.6; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz 1

159TH ST, 547 West, 14.9x99.11; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to George Stolz..... 1

162D ST, 449 West, 19.8x112.6; Albert Bell to Helen Bell and others 100

175TH ST, s s, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; Jacob Hess and wife to George H. Simonson 1

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 118; Peter Hay & Co. against Sarah Hadley, owner and contractor..... $30

GRAND ST, 552; Amos and Moses Mentz against Henry Rochmovitz & Nathan Rubenstein, owners and contractors..... 135

HAMILTON ST, 12; Abeel Brothers against Louis Perelstein, owner; Wolf Oltarsh, contractor 350

WATER ST, 100; Louis Perlstein against Gustav Salomon, owner; C. C. Gately, contractor 111

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Augustino Barbieri against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor..... 65

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Stefano Gaborini against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci contractor..... 62

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Carlo Casazza against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor..... 56

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Augustino Ferretti against George Daily and John A. Carlson, owners; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor..... 57

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or av, s e corner of Logan St, 23.6x100; Joseph Damiano and another against Nicola and Antonio Barbetta, owners and contractors..... 430

18TH ST, 142 West; Edgar B. Goodwin against Mrs. Bailey, owner; Ernst Johnson, contractor 120

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 510; Josephine N. Cowperthwait, trustee, against James McKibben and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 119th St, 54.6x 70; Alonzo C. Monson, trustee, &c., against James Henderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 116th St, 36.3x82; Alonzo Rothschild against Addie A. Cullen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 32.11x 102.9x99x527.11; Frederick W. Pitcher against Gustav P. Muller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

VALENTINE AV, e s, Lots 36 and 37, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, 200x 197x—x267.3; also Lot 34, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, 100x152.2x—x137.7; Frank and Lise Freidleben against Matthew J. McKeon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Lockwood.

6TH AV, w s, 50.9 ft n of Carmine St, 18x70; John M. Knox, as trustee, against Maria R. Gibbons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

61ST ST, 235 West; Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., against the Murray Land and Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x 100; Warren B. Smith against Ira L. Willits and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, T. & S. H. Fitch.

84TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of Lexington Av, 42.7x102.2; Theodore F. Hascall, temporary administrator, against William F. Ebeling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

109TH ST, 317 East; Charles Lassale against Pasquale Patt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Jane Oliver against Eliza Landauer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRINCKERHOFF, Emma H., and others, guardians, &c., to Isabella W. Brinckerhoff ..... Nom.

BROWN, Addison, and another, executors, &c., to Joseph F. Stier $15,222

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to George Y. Benshaw 5,000

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to the rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation, City of New York... 5,500

CAMP, Hugh N., to James L. Wells..... 1,128

CAMP, Hugh N., to James L. Wells..... 900

CONSTABLE, James M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 19,000

CONSTABLE, James M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook, assignment of dower..... 42,000

COUGHLIN, Teresa, to Charles Strauss.. 5,550

CRYER, J. Fred, to Annie Selzer..... 3,500

DEANE, William E., to Jesse G. Miller, as guardian 400

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

HILDEBRANDT, Matilda, to Lena Seeger. Nom.

KLINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to Laemmlin Buttenwieser, (two assigements)..... Nom.

KUNHARDT, Catharine F., to Benjamin I. H. Trask 6,062

LICHTENSTEIN, Caroline, and others, trustees, to Ernest Ehrman 8,000

LITTMAN, Elias, to Morris Littman, (two assignments) 25,000

MEYER, George A., and another, executors, &c., to Elias Littman..... 5,000

MEYER, Isaac T., to Thomas R. A. Hall. Nom.

PALEN, S. Gertrude, to John H. McGuffog ..... Nom.

PAULL, Herman L., and another, administrators, &c., to Catherine E. Schwab... 3,000

PETERS, William H. G., to Caroline L. Jones, as executrix, &c..... 3,000

ROGERS, Clarence DeW., to Charles L. Jones, as guardian..... 2,000

SLADE, Francis L., to Anson P. Stokes and others, executors, &c..... Nom.

SPRAGUE, Henry L., to William A. Oakes, trustee, &c..... 12,500

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee, &c..... 27,500

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPany of New York to the New York Savings Bank..... 100,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPany to Carrie J. Smith..... 2,000

TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane... 10

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Brooklyn Savings Bank.... 60,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Brooklyn Savings Bank.... 100,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Joseph Helbig 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Amanda Bussing..... 16,000

WILLIAMS, Perry P., to Hugh N. Camp.. 900

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Albert Meldon, respondent, vs. Angela M. Devlin et al., appellants and respondents.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion of Barrett, J., and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Barrett and Rumsey, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ramsey, J., dissenting in part.)

The People vs. Family Fund Society; matter of Eugene H. Shorb et al., appellants, vs. Francis V. S. Oliver, receiver, respondent.—Order of June 1, 1897, as to these appellants reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion of Aug. 23, 1894, as to these appellants, granted, with $10 costs; order of June 21, 1897, as to these appellants, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as to these appellants, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

The People vs. Family Fund Society, re petition of Francis V. S. Oliver, receiver.—Order modified by striking out provision approving the accounts, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People vs. Family Fund Society, re petition of James Wright et al., living members.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People ex rel. Bird S. Coler, appellant, vs. Daniel Lord et al., and Frances Kaesemeyer, claimant, respondent.—Award of the Commissioners modified by reducing it to the sum of $191.97, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Tyndale Palmer, respondent, vs. The New York News Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

James R. Johnston et al., appellants, vs. John Vinton Dahlgren, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellants, to abide event.—Opinions by Rumsey and Ingraham, JJ.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, respondent, vs. Antoinette L. Schermerhorn et al., appellants, Ophelia J. Cuthbert et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion of Rumsey, J., and as modified affirmed, without costs.—Opinions by Rumsey and Ingraham, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Henry Poetsch, appellant, vs. Isaac Sommers et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event.—Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Edwin A. Ames, appellant, vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event.—Opinion by Rumsey, J.

New York Bank Note Company, respondent, vs. Ferdinand McKaige, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Rumsey, J., Ingraham, J., dissenting.

Timothy Doorley, respondent, vs. Mary O'Gorman, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.—Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. the Armstrong Cork Company, respondent, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., appellants.—Order modified by refixing amount of assessment at the sum of $240.87 20, and so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal.—Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Albert G. Hyde et al., respondents, vs. Abram J. Wolf et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Milton Schnaier, respondent, vs. Pinkus Nathan, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event, without prejudice to right of plaintiff to move to amend complaint on such terms as may be proper. Opinion by Patterson, J., (O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

McKnight Flintic Stone Company, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Thomas M. Robinson et al., respondents, vs. Samuel Crawford, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Thomas P. Graney, respondent, vs. Joseph Berle, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

James McHugh, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondent. — Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charlotte D. Cito, respondent, vs. Charles Van Riper et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George Brewer, respondent, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

John Slattery, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Archibald Sheffield and others, respondents, vs. John T. Mitchell and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John F. Reilly, appellant, vs. The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Church of St. Stanislaus, respondent, vs. Algemeine Verein, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Arthur Schroeder, respondent, vs. Coatesville Rolling Mill Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and O'Brien, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Charles L. Robinson vs. The Columbia Spinning Company.

In re: Y. P. Snyder et al., receivers, respondents, vs. Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Charles H. Leonard, respondent, vs. Eberhard Faber, appellant.

The Bank of the Metropolis vs. Eberhard Faber; Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. Eberhard Faber. —Orders reversed, with costs and disbursements in one case, and motions granted, with $10 costs in one case. Opinion per curiam.

J. Jaffried Butler, a temporary administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Dellarifa G. Richardson, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate order for examination of defendant denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of the general assignment of Robert Adams to Charles E. Shade, respondent, and William E. Ritchie, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice, however, to respondent's right to move the same on additional papers. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Maicha Fortunato vs. the Mayor, &c., et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The Steamer Richmond Hill Company, appellant, vs. John C. Seager, impleaded, respondent. —Order reversed, and motion to set aside execution denied with $10 costs, and disbursements of this appeal.

Jacob Zeigler, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. August Trenkmann, appellant.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles C. Dickinson, as assignee, &c., respondent, vs. Eugene M. Earle et al., appellants.—Order modified by striking out the provisions referred to in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

James A. Striker, appellant, vs. Elsworth L. Striker, individually, &c., et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Anna W. C. Borrow, appellant, vs. Hannah M. Corbin et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondents. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Thomas V. Butler, appellant, vs. Martin E. Waldstein, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles Sumner Smith, respondent, vs. Leslie G. Cauldwell, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, No. 1, of New York and Vicinity, respondent, vs. Ignatz Zeissler et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Albert R. Genet, appellant, vs. Amanda M. De Graaf, executrix, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ralph Scott, appellant, vs. The Engineering News Publishing Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Oswald J. Waite, respondent, vs. Joseph Sabel, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Leah Shapiro, appellant, vs. Abraham M. Cassel et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Simon M. Lindenstein, appellant, vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Melchior B. Diepenbrock, appellant, vs. Domenica Borgia, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Warren Delano, Jr., appellant, vs. Isaac L. Rice, respondent.—Appeal from order striking cause from calendar dismissed. No opinion.

Warren Delano, Jr., respondent, vs. Isaac L. Rice, appellant.—Order for separate trial at Special Term of issues raised by counter-claim and reply affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The Pyrographic Company, respondent, vs. George Staber et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah E. Miller, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward Felbel vs. German Kahn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George W. Young vs. John V. Farwell, Jr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fanny Goodman vs. Bertha Alexander.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Mary Cashin.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of $10 costs leave granted to apply to court below to open default.

In the matter of William C. Rogers.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Charlotte A. Horton vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company.—Motion to dismiss granted, with $10 costs.

Charlotte A. Horton vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company.—In re Charlotte A. Horton.—Motion to dismiss granted, with $10 costs.

Charlotte A. Horton vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Herman Koehler.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of $10 costs leave granted to apply to court below to open default.

Thomas Dolan vs. Justus Rothschild.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Robert Irwin, deceased.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Standard Fashion Company vs. Siegel-Cooper Company et al.—Application for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted. See memorandum.

Margaret J. Van Orden vs. John M. Van Orden. —Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Meyer Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Frederick S. Myers vs. Maria Ross, individually, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob Hirschfield vs. John Bopp et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Lexington Avenue, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Frank Dunn et al.—Motion granted. Opinion per curiam.

Elizabeth W. Bedell vs. Roman Arnold, impleaded.—Judgment affirmed upon the ground that the law of the case was settled upon the previous appeal, (15 App. Div., 576.)

The People ex rel George E. Leet, appellant, vs. John W. Keller, Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The People ex rel. John R. Morris, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People ex rel. William E. Newsam, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Justus Heilbronn vs. Abraham S. Herzog.—Motion denied.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, respondents vs. George E. Ranous, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Justice Nash.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

14—Galewski vs. Ostrove.
20—Rogalsky vs. Am. Watchman's Time Detector Co.
23—Burnell vs. Coles. Appeals from District Courts.
4—Martin vs. Henderson.
13—Perini vs. Schmugg.
29—Polsom vs. Hesse.
56—Staud vs. Heimsoth.
57—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Wallach vs. Kalcheim.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Warner vs. Schnitzler.
2—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furn. Co.
3—Franklin vs. Murntzhagen.
4—Blank vs. Goerlitz.
5—Tracy vs. Frey.
6—Jacobs vs. Dunn.
7—Sanderson vs. Krumholz.
8—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roof. Co.
9—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
10—Harris vs. Taylor.
11—Johannes vs. Johannes.
12—Rauch vs. Oberle.
13—Irwin vs. Schuyler.
14—Kampfe vs. Richards.
15—In re Fletcher.
16—W. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
17—Ross vs. Whitehead.
18—In re Dethner.
19—Fix vs. Fix.
20—Koehler vs. Eisner.
21—Gilbert vs. Merritt.
22—Wasserzug vs. Cohen
23

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Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateauguay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
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PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant. Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.
To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS,
Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898.
je22-1aw6wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Hirschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898.
je22-1aw6wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:
All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and
Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of occupancy, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part thereof, or of, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.
Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85), Township 4, Range 8, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Wittmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:
Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenhoff, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 620 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Strubing and the public and the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.
FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. THEODORE BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriben, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STEVENS, GEORGE E. W. STEVENS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-1aw6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City.
je1-law7wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini: —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANTINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 24 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. 629-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Bliss & Schlegel, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEGEL, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELLI, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELLI, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP. OSCAR I. MEYER. Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Spry, Lamania S. Butler, Flora Starkey, Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Adolphus Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, (the christian names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the Tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City.
je1-law7wW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surr

A RUSH FOR TAX STAMPS

Internal Revenue Offices Have Only a Small Supply to Meet the Enormous Demand.

NO CHECK STAMPS DOWN TOWN

Business Men Complain Bitterly of the Inconvenience to Which They Are Put—Hurry Orders Sent to Washington.

A great number of persons who visited the United States internal revenue offices in this city yesterday in quest of the new tax stamps were disappointed. Collectors Treat and Eldman of the Second and Third Districts respectively were very scantily provided, and no definite information was received from Washington as to when an adequate supply of the stamps would be forwarded. At the Second District office, in Nassau Street, there were no documentary stamps whatever, and bankers, trust companies, and other corporations had filed urgent applications for many millions of these stamps.

A limited number of proprietary stamps were distributed by Collector Treat and his clerks, but the chief demand at this office was for bank check stamps and other documentary stamps. A long line of inquirers formed in front of the counter windows at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and it continued unbroken throughout the day. Business men were loath to leave even after they had been told that the Collector had no stamps such as they wanted. Each man insisted that he must have some of the stamps today or to-morrow, or his business would suffer. Collector Treat and Chief Deputy Collector Wendell explained that urgent representations had been made in Washington that 50,000,000 of stamps were needed immediately and they hoped to receive at least a portion of them either late in the afternoon or early this morning. At 4:30 o'clock P. M., when business was practically closed for the day, the looked-for stamps had not arrived.

Run on the Third District Office.

Collector Eldman of the Third District office, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, received about 500,000 bank-check stamps from the Treasury Department, and they were taken over the counter as fast as they could be counted. "But they weren't a feabite to what was wanted," remarked Deputy Collector Sparks. "Men were here ready and eager to take millions of documentary stamps." About half a million of proprietary tax stamps were sold in the Third District. These stamps have a picture of an American battleship in the centre. Of this class of stamps the denominations most in demand have not yet arrived from Washington. Such of the proprietary stamps as were ready for distribution yesterday were quickly absorbed by manufacturers, however.

There were occasional instances where callers for stamps manifested vigorous indignation when informed that their orders could not be filled at once because the stamps had not yet arrived. Some manufacturers said that they had been holding back to be stamped thousands of dollars' worth of goods which ought to have been shipped two weeks ago. "We were willing to lose the price of the tax stamps on these goods," said the representative of one large firm, "but now we are likely to lose still more heavily because of our goods reaching the market so late."

Once in a while some such angry exclamation as this would be heard: "If you cannot give us the stamps, then we will go on and do business without them! We can't be held responsible for the Government's delinquencies!"

The only proprietary stamps with which the Collectors in this city were provided yesterday were of fractional denominations from 1 to 8 cents. Some heavy requisitions were made for the stamps of larger denominations. So strong was the pressure for immediate deliveries of tax stamps at the Second District Office that the long-distance telephone connecting New York with Washington was brought into use, but no satisfactory assurances could be obtained from the Treasury Department. From every quarter came the same message, viz.: "We are doing the best we can."

More Distributing Agencies.

Collector Treat has increased the number of outside distribution agencies by adding the following to those named in this newspaper yesterday: The Central National Bank, Broadway and Pearl Street; Tradesmen's National Bank, West Broadway, near Walker Street; Greenwich Bank, Hudson and Clarkson Streets; East River National Bank, Broadway and West Third Street; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Broadway and Broome Street; National Citizens' Bank, Broadway, near Walker Street, and the People's Bank, Canal and Thompson Streets.

Most of the banks in the Wall Street district have arranged to sell such of the new tax stamps as pertain to the banking business for the benefit of their customers. In some of these banks there will be special windows manned by special clerks for the sale of bank-check stamps.

Collector Treat said last evening:

"By far the greatest demand brought upon this office since the new stamp tax law became a moving force in the business community has been the demand for documentary stamps. In consequence of the great extent and urgency of the demand for stamps of this class, I soon decided that when the stamps arrived we could not expect to handle the crowds at this office, therefore I have made arrangements to secure their distribution through as many responsible mediums as possible. We desire to do all that we can here to prevent delays and embarrassments to the business public."

Such of the new stamps as were on sale in this city yesterday made an excellent impression from an artistic standpoint. They are neat in design and attractive in their delicate coloring. They are about the same size as the Columbian postage stamp. The documentary stamps are red and the proprietary stamps blue and green. Each stamp has a battleship for the central picture. Above the picture are the words "United States Internal Revenue," with the denomination. Under the picture are the inscriptions "Series of 1898" and "Proprietary" or "Documentary."

Savings Banks Take Action.

The subject of the stamp tax was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York yesterday, and a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote to the following effect:

That it is the judgment of this committee that the revenue bill passed by Congress and becoming operative on July 1, which provide that all checks drawn by savings banks are subject to a 2-cent stamp; that all drafts or written orders presented by depositors through their agents are subject to a 2-cent stamp; that any form of draft or check to be signed by a depositor is subject to a 2-cent stamp; that all forms of receipts for moneys so withdrawn are not liable to a tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has interpreted this law as follows: "A stamp is not required in the case of payment made by a savings bank to the depositor simply on his passbook, where nothing in the form of a check or order for the payment of money is drawn."

WAR TAX ARRANGEMENTS.

Railroad Bills of Lading—Stock Exchange Transactions—Protest by Brokers.

The trunk and joint traffic lines have decided to observe the war tax imposed on bills of lading after June 30. The tax is 1 cent on original bills. A copy or copies must be stamped at shipper's expense. The stamping of export bills of lading has been referred to the Western lines by the Trunk Line Executive Committee.

The following notice was posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange:

Applications for licenses as commercial brokers may be made at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for this disctrict, at 150 Nassau Street. The license fee is $20 for individual or firm. Application for licenses must be acknowledged before a notary by the individual applicant or by a member of a firm.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange have decided that the tax on sales is not to take the form of a stamp on the Clearing House sheets, but that the sheets will be made out as before. The stamp will be on the bill which is furnished by the seller to the buyer, and will be canceled on the date when the sale is made. The cost of the stamp will be charged by the seller to the principal for whom the sale was made.

J. S. Bache & Co. of 66 Exchange Place received yesterday this telegram from W. J. Riley of the Boston Stock Exchange:

Richard Olney, former Secretary of State under Cleveland, and the most prominent corporation lawyer in New England, gives his opinion to all the corporations whom he represents, that the tax on transfers of stock refers only to companies organized or to be organized on and after July 1, 1898, and not to any company now in existence. Corporations here are going to follow on this line.

The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that every new certificate of stock issued, even in cases where it has been issued in the place of a former certificate, is to be regarded as an original issue, and subject to a tax of 2 cents for every $100 par value, is likely to be subjected to legal test. Of the decision a broker said yesterday:

"If the Internal Revenue Commissioner can interpret the law in this way, then the broker might as well go out of business. This ruling is monstrous. The tax on sales was never intended to work in the way many believe it will now. The framers of the law must have known that it would decrease business to apply the law as the Commissioner proposes. It is a discrimination against a class of men who are unpopular with Populists and their sympathizers. This law is so imperfectly drafted that we find it difficult to get two lawyers to express the same opinion as to its intent. I believe that the courts, after sifting the tax sale clauses, will declare them unconstitutional. There's a surprise in store yet for the law makers."

WAR TAX AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

Saloon Rates on Transatlantic Vessels to be Increased.

The war tax of $5 for each person paying over $60 for passage on transoceanic steamships will not materially affect the rate of saloon passengers. The war tax goes into effect July 1.

The fact that the Government had bought many of the Atlantic Transport Line steamers, it was said yesterday, practically put the company out of the passenger service, and the other lines had profited accordingly.

Henderson Brothers of the Anchor Line, through Chief Passenger Agent Reilly, said yesterday that the minimum saloon rate on the City of Rome will be $60. The minimum saloon rate on the other Anchor Line steamships will be $55 instead of $50, as heretofore. The second-class cabin will not be affected on east-bound rates.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Line it was said that the minimum saloon rates on the fast ships would remain the same. This applies also to the Pennsylvania and Pretoria. On the Palatia, Patria, and Phoenicia the minimum rate will be increased to $75 from $70 to cover the tax. No change has yet been settled on in regard to the second cabin rates.

The Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line announce that the Summer season, which has been from May 1 to Aug. 15, has been extended, to be from April 1 to Oct. 31. Mr. Gibson, the passenger agent, said that there had been an advance of $15 in the minimum saloon rates, making the rate now $65. Five per cent. discount will be allowed on round-trip tickets.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE OF BEER.

Decision of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association.

It was decided at the meeting of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association, which was held yesterday in the assembly rooms of the Lexington Opera House, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, that the war tax shall not fall either on the retailer or the consumer, but upon the brewer, as the Government designed to have it. Consequently the price of beer will remain at 10 cents per pint.

The dealers were very emphatic, and sent out petitions to all the precinct districts of the association, urging them not to comply with the brewers' demands, and also to enlist the sympathy of their trade. Furthermore, they resolved to protect the small dealer to the extent that if any of the brewers insist upon the small dealers who are mortgaged to them paying the extra dollar a barrel on beer the entire association will boycott the offenders.

The committee that was sent out at the last meeting to confer with the Brewers' Exchange reported that the brewers will not recede from their demand that the tax must fall upon the retailer. The association has received communications from several brewerles throughout the country, offering them their entire output at the regular prices in case the Bewers' Exchange will not capitulate. Resolutions renewing the protest against "the unjust, the unpatriotic demands of the brewers" were adopted.

TAX STAMP EXEMPTIONS.

No Penalty to be Collected When It Is Impossible for Taxpayers to Procure Them.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In response to numerous inquiries from Collectors of Internal Revenue as to their duties in case of the non-arrival by July 1 of a supply of stamps, the Commissioner has issued a general circular, in which he calls attention to the provisions in the law contained in Section 13 of the act, which seems to meet the situation.

The language "Where no collection district is established" is construed to be the same as if it read "Where no stamp agency was established," and when for that reason it was impossible to procure the stamps, and where the failure to affix them was not due to any willful design to defraud the United States, the taxpayer may be relieved by the Collector from payment of the penalty. It is not insisted that business shall stop, but that legitimate business shall be transacted, and the stamps required on goods or instruments of writing disposed of under such circumstances may be affixed by any one holding or interested in the goods. In cases of consumption the retail dealer is required to make a sworn return of the facts to the Collector, who shall assess and collect the tax due.

Taxpayers, however, are admonished that this urgency regulation does not in any way excuse them from the duties imposed upon them by the statute with reference to procuring stamps for all instruments and things required to be stamped under Schedules A and B of the new act, and neglect to perform any of the requirements thereof except for unavoidable reasons will subject the taxpayer to the penalties provided therein, and they will be strictly enforced.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

National Board Sends Out a Circular to Fire Insurance Men.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters issued a circular yesterday for the guidance of the fire insurance companies in regard to the use of the internal revenue stamps on policies, as directed by the war revenue act. The circular was prepared by a committee composed of George P. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn and Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and the chief points taken up are treated as follows:

"Policies or renewals issued in June or earlier to take effect on July 1 or thereafter, will come within the provisions of the law and should be stamped accordingly.

"Indorsements for which additional premium is charged will necessarily have to be stamped on the same basis as the original policy—that is, stamps must be affixed for the tax on the amount of additional premium charged.

"The law also provides that upon every assignment of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument. This means a duplicate tax in a case where a policy is assigned, and being a duplicate tax the committee recommends that companies instruct their representatives that it be charged to the assured, inasmuch as no consideration for the assignment is exacted. With these exceptions it is not recommended that any attempt be made to charge the tax to the assured."

Owing to the lateness of this circular, many of the companies have formulated instructions for their agents. Several of these individual circulars state the agents cannot hold the companies liable for the value of stamps affixed to policies upon which no premium is received.

A circular will probably be sent out today by the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

WAR TAXES IN NEW YORK.

How They Will Affect the Liquor Tax Certificates and Bonds.

ALBANY, June 28.—Relative to the necessity for the affixing of war revenue stamps to liquor tax certificates, bonds, and applications for the same, Excise Commissioner Lyman has addressed this letter to Special Deputy Commissioners and County Treasurers:

"While under the provisions of the Revenue act most of the instruments, documents, and papers used in connection with the conduct of the business of this department are exempt from taxation, I am of the opinion that stamps should be affixed to the following papers: The bond furnished by the applicant for a liquor certificate where the sureties are individuals, 50 cents worth of stamps.

"The bond furnished by the applicant for a liquor tax certificate, where the same is executed by any casualty, fidelity, or guarantee company, should have affixed thereto stamps in value at the rate of one-half of 1 cent. on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged.

"A power of attorney executed by the holder of a liquor tax certificate, 25 cents worth of stamps."

Chicago Exchange and War Taxes.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Stock Exchange has decided that the customer must bear the burden of the revenue tax stamp.

War Loan Subscriptions.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday there were few indications that any interest is being taken in direct subscriptions to the war 3 per cent. bonds. A story was published that the receipt numbers for popular subscriptions had got "in the twenty thousands," indicating a local interest so far of about $10,000,000. This idea was met by the fact that just before the close of the Sub-Treasury a war loan subscriber obtained a receipt for money paid late in the day which was numbered 5,297, indicating only about $2,200,000 received up to date at the New York Sub-Treasury.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CONVEYANCE WAS NOT FRAUDULENT.—Robert Hanna, on June 21, 1893, he being then in bad health and advised by his physician that he would live but a few months, and that he had better leave New York, transferred property on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in this city, which was largely encumbered, to his wife. The deed, which had been kept meantime by the attorney who prepared it, was recorded on June 12, 1894. Hanna had at the time $2,000 on deposit, and considerable personal property. Subsequent to this conveyance his wife died, and he thereby became, as tenant by courtesy, interested in real estate which she owned when she died. The American Porcelain Powder Manufacturing Company, which had secured a judgment against Hanna for $451 in January, 1896, two months before his death, brought an action against James Hanna and others to set aside the conveyance of Robert Hanna to his wife, on the ground that it was made with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors. The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendant. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion of the Court, said, in part:

"The fact that Hanna lived longer than he was advised he would live at the time the conveyance was executed, and that in consequence the property which he had retained with which to pay his debts was exhausted before his death, so that this particular claim of the plaintiff was not satisfied, cannot relate back to the time the conveyance was made, so as to show an intent different from that which then existed. If Hanna had died within the time that he expected when he made the conveyance his estate would have been solvent, and all his creditors would have been paid, and there is really nothing to show that the existence of these two or three small debts which Hanna had money on hand to pay at the time the conveyance was executed had anything to do with the conveyance of this property to his wife."

RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER OF REALTY.—Henry Parsons, who owned property in this city which was vacant, and was covered with a mass of rock which extended above the curb, made a contract with one Tobin to excavate his plot to the depth of ten feet below the curb line, preparatory to building thereon. In the performance of the contract Tobin proceeded unskillfully and with considerable recklessness, and in the work of blasting he caused damage to the dwelling house on the adjoining lot, both within and without. Charles I. Berg, the owner of that house, recovered judgment in the Supreme Court, in a suit against Parsons for the damages sustained, and that judgment was affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals recently directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, in which Chief Judge Parker and Judges O'Brien and Vann concurred, that the owner of premises is not responsible for an injury caused by the negligence of a contractor whom he has employed to do work upon the premises, nor for the negligence of the contractor's servants. A dissenting opinion by Judge Gray was concurred in by Judges Bartlett and Haight, who held that in a case like the present one, where the work contracted for was obviously and necessarily hazardous, it is an assumption not inconsistent with the doctrine of exemption for the acts of an independent contractor, that a legal duty is imposed upon him who employs the contractor to use a reasonable amount of care in the selection of one who is both competent and careful, and that for a failure to perform that duty he may be held for the damages occasioned by negligence.

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THE SURETY WAS NOT DISCHARGED.—Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey, who was stockholder and Director of the R. M. Bishop Cigar Company, an Ohio corporation doing business in that State, executed with other stockholders of the company to the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, on the 4th of December, 1891, a paper guaranteeing for one year the payment of drafts, &c., drawn by the company on the bank, not exceeding $10,000. On the 15th of July, 1891, the cigar company went into liquidation, owing the bank $11,000. Notes for that sum were at that time renewed to the 1st of December, 1892. All of the guarantors except Mrs. Woolsey paid their share. She claimed the guarantee was not a continuing one, and that she was not liable. The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed a judgment secured by the bank against Mrs. Woolsey, saying, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey: "The consideration of the guarantee in terms is that the bank shall loan to the company such sums as from time to time it may require, and the agreement is to guarantee the payment to the bank of all notes which the bank may receive from or discount for said company; and it is to pay to the bank any note which might when unpaid within a year from the date of the guarantee not exceeding $10,000. The defendant claimed that by the giving of the note on Dec. 1, payable on demand after date, the terms of the payment of the paper were expected, so that as matter of fact on the 4th of December there was no unpaid paper then due, and therefore she was not liable. This note was dated Dec. 1, 1892. It was payable by its terms on demand after date, and had become due at once under the laws of Ohio. But even if it be said, as is claimed by defendant, that because the note was due on demand after date, no demand could be made until the day after the date of the note, yet that construction would make the note payable on the 2d day of December. As matter of fact, however, it appears that the note was given after the day of its date, and it was due therefore like any other demand note immediately upon its delivery, and it could have been sued at once (89 N. Y., 456.) It did not therefore operate to extend the time of payment, or in any way discharge the surety."

DOG CAUSES A STAMPEDE.

It Invades a Saloon and Is Finally Shot.

A black-and-tan dog with none of the indications of madness invaded Daniel Rafferty's saloon, at 95 Tenth Avenue, yesterday morning and stampeded many men. Rafferty, his bartender, Hennessy; Fevro, a bootblaok, and eight thirsty customers were the occupants of the saloon at the time.

The dog came in with a rush and made straight for Fevro, who was swabbing the floor. The bootblack kicked him off and with a howl jumped through ten feet of space and landed on top of the bar. For the next few minutes the dog had the saloon to himself. Barking and frothing at the mouth, he ran after every one in the place till all had sought the safety of bars and tables.

The animal at last ran into the street, where it was shot and killed by Policeman Riley.

To Sail To-day on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, B. F. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, Henry T. Sloane, Lord Sudely, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Weekes.

Continuous cures win confidence. The worst coughs and even Consumption in its early stages are constantly being cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BONDS NOT YET SANCTIONED

The Brooklyn Aldermen Again Assisted in Defeating the Issue.

MR. BRIDGES WAS WON OVER

He Voted for the Bonds, He Said, on Controller Coler's Assurance that Brooklyn Would Be Benefited.

The twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue was again defeated in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Its defeat was a surprise, as it had been generally understood that the Brooklyn members who had opposed the issue had been brought into line by the Democratic leaders in their borough. It was shown, however, that the opposition had lost one vote since a week ago, and the expectation is that the bond issue will be passed next week, as yesterday five Manhattan members were absent.

The privileges of the floor were extended, before the matter of the bond issue came up, to a delegation from the local labor organizations. The delegates made speeches calling on the Aldermen to do all in their power to arrange for work on city improvements, and urged the approval of the bonds.

When the labor delegates had finished, Alderman Wafer took the floor, and spoke the sentiments of the Brooklyn opponents to the bond issue. He said the Brooklyn representation in the board was not opposed to aiding the Borough of Manhattan, but that, in justice to their constituents, the Brooklyn members must oppose the bonds.

"It took the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel," he said, "five months to discover that the city had not exceeded its debt limit and that there was a credit of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 instead. If we should vote for the resolution now before the board, every cent of our credit would be wiped out, and Brooklyn would be left in the lurch. Brooklyn is not getting fair treatment. In this resolution there is a two-million-dollar appropriation for a small park three-quarters of a mile from Central Park, while we were recently refused $100,000 for lighting our streets. And not only are we in darkness, but we are wallowing knee deep in mud. It is neither fair nor just. We do not oppose Manhattan, but we want something for Brooklyn. We, too, have men out of work and hungry for employment."

Alderman McCall of Manhattan remarked that as about half the laborers of Brooklyn worked in Manhattan, he thought the Brooklyn Aldermen, by opposing Manhattan improvements, were injuring their own constituents. Alderman Glick warned the Brooklyn men that they were not only injuring their own political prospects by their opposition to the bonds, but were also injuring the Democratic Party.

Alderman McInness moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to wait upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and see if Brooklyn could not be provided for. Then came a long argument, in the course of which the Brooklyn members demanded $5,000,000 of the bond issue. The motion was lost.

When the vote was called, Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn voted for the bonds, explaining his vote by saying that he voted "Yea" on the word of the Controller, who had told him that Brooklyn's interests were going to be looked after. The vote was 38 to 11, a three-fourths vote being required by the charter.

A motion to reconsider was made and carried, but a motion to instruct the Finance Committee to call on the Board of Estimate was lost. A motion to adjourn was voted down. Then Delegate Kelley of District Assembly 49, who was in the delegation from the labor organizations, arose and denounced the Brooklyn Aldermen. Laboring men, he said, had very little to expect from them. The labor delegates filed out with disgust written on their faces, and after they had gone the bond matter was placed on special order for next Tuesday.

President Wood announced a joint meeting of the Council and Board of Aldermen to be held in the Aldermanic chamber July 5 to receive the tax rolls from the Commissioner of Taxes.

It was voted to pay to Queens County $300,000 as part of the county's share of taxes in the portion of the county included in the Borough of Queens. The Council also voted for this payment.

PAY FOR BROOKLYN TEACHERS.

Borough School Board Grades the Pay from $600 to $5,000.

The much-debated salary schedule for Brooklyn school teachers, which has been the subject of argument by the Borough School Board for some time, was taken up and passed yesterday at a special meeting. Some amendments were made, but the scheme of the special Committee on Salaries in the main was adopted. Salaries are advanced all along the line. The lowest salary paid will be $600 and the highest $5,000.

The minimum pay for primary teachers will now be $600. Principals of high schools will receive $5,000. Between these two sums there are a great number of increases, graded according to years of experience, number of classrooms, and other considerations.

Surface Car License Defeated.

The Council yesterday defeated an ordinance fixing the license for all surface cars in Brooklyn at $20 a year each, the same fee as charged heretofore. The vote upon it was 10 to 10. The ordinance was referred to the Railroad Committee, that committee being of the opinion that such action should be taken before the Council passed upon it. The resolution was passed by the Aldermen at yesterday's meeting.

Deputy Tax Commissioners Qualify.

Thomas C. Ford of 171 East Ninetieth Street, C. H. Greenfield of 113 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, John F. Tracey of 118 Avenue C, and Alexander S. Rosenthal of 145 Clinton Street have been appointed Deputy Tax Commissioners. They were sworn in by the Mayor yesterday.

FIREWORKS FOR THE FOURTH.

An Enormous Demand for Them Reported from All Quarters.

The demand for fireworks for the Fourth of July celebration this year is larger than it has been for years, and this, it is said, has been caused by the universal patriotic feeling aroused by the war. While the purchases on the part of the small boy have already been great, the heavy trade in the combustibles in the city will not begin until to-morrow and Friday. The enormous demand has come from all parts of the country—North, South, East, and West.

A feature of this year's celebration will be the large number of fireworks to be used in the South. It was said at the office of Pain & Co., in Park Place, yesterday, that heretofore the South did not use many fireworks on the Fourth, but that this year the demand from there is enormous. Among the novelties of the year is the Philippine cracker, which is about fifteen feet long and is arranged in imitation of quick-firing guns, with intervals of the booming of heavy cannon, in imitation of the battle of Manila. Manila batteries, another novelty, are somewhat similar. Another and very popular novelty is the National streamer rocket, which when sent up is held by a brilliant parachute and shows the American colors. Still another is the great sequence rocket, which has been adopted from the United States service for signaling. It is also sustained by a parachute, emits four colors, and is visible for fifty seconds. There is also a good demand for set pieces, and these include those named after Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Watson, and McKinley.

Figgel's Wife Forgave Him.

Mrs. Selina Figgel of 27 Stuyvesant Street had her husband arrested Monday night for ill-treating her. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. His wife went to court, but was overcome by the heat and fainted. Her husband carried her into the corridor, got her some water, bathed her face, neck, and hands, and brought her back to consciousness. Mrs. Figgel was so charmed by his attentions that she refused to press the charge, and they left court together.

Died from Drinking Poison.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, forty-two years of age, of 82 Amsterdam Avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. Mrs. Johnson arose in the morning before her husband and went to a drug-store, where she bought the acid. Returning home, she drank all of it. Her groans attracted her husband, who was in the next room, and he immediately sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived the woman was dead. She leaves six children.

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West 23d St.

MERCHANTS SEE THE MAYOR

A Committee of the Merchants' Association Appeals for Municipal Support.

MR. VAN WYCK SYMPATHETIC

Organization Asked to Draw Up and Submit a Plan by Which the City Can Take Part in Its Work.

Mayor Van Wyck received a call yesterday morning from a committee of the Merchants' Association of the City of New York, which had come to present reasons why the City Government should aid the association in its work of promoting the city's trade. The committee was headed by William F. King.

Mr. King, in addressing the Mayor, reminded him that there has been a great falling off in the commerce of this city during the past few years, caused by the railroads having discriminated against New York, and that through the efforts of the Merchants' Association reduced rates have been secured. He showed what the association has been doing to place the city before the country at large in a proper light with the view of attracting people to it, pointed out the expense this has entailed, and to the fact that the Merchants' Associations of Boston and Philadelphia have received municipal encouragement, and said that the members of the local association considered that the city ought to interest itself in their work.

John C. Eames of the committee said he heartily indorsed the statements of Mr. King.

In reply to the committee the Mayor said he had carefully observed the association's efforts in the interest of the city, and that the organization had his full sympathy and best wishes for success.

"I think," he continued, "that all the merchants of the City of New York should join your association, and I don't see why you should be expected to bear the entire expense. If there is any way in the world that you could suggest whereby I can officially participate in your efforts, I would be glad to help you."

"We are here," said Mr. King, "the gateway of the South American States; their trade naturally belongs to us, and if New York would make herself attractive she would become the show city of America. It is to the natural interest of this trade to come to New York. There are probably 40,000,000 people in South America who have never been in New York. They have only one impression, and that not a good one."

"And why not a good one? asked the Mayor.

"Because," Mr. King replied, "it is a corrupt city, they think."

"You know," said the Mayor, "there is only one metropolitan press in America, and that is New York, and it circulates throughout the country. They hear of all our bad acts, and that is all. If an injustice is done and the papers publish it, and it is afterward remedied, the newspapers down there do not take the trouble to correct the false impression created."

It was finally decided that the committee, by the Mayor's suggestion, should formulate some plan by which the city could aid in the association's work, and submit the plan to him.

ADVISORY BOARD MEETING.

Association Will Be Wound Up Unless Supported, President King Says.

A special meeting of the Advisory Board of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the association, in the New York Life Building, to devise ways and means for the purpose of adding to the membership of the association.

President William F. King opened the meeting by making a statement concerning the work of the Merchants' Association. He reviewed what had been accomplished by it, outlined some of the work which it hoped to accomplish in the future, explained the exact financial condition of the association, and how the officers and Directors had stood in the breach, and announced that they were prepared to stand in the breach as the financial support of the institution for the balance of this year, but that if the people of the City of New York did not choose to support the institution by joining it at the end of the year the officers would wind up the Merchants' Association and it would go out of existence for good.

He called upon the members of the Advisory Board present, and appealed through them to those who were not present, to take this matter in hand at once, to arrange for a fund to carry out the association's plans for the immediate future, and to commence a systematic canvass for members in their respective lines.

A general discussion of the situation followed, and it was agreed that every effort ought to be made to relieve the Directors and officers of their financial responsibility, especially in view of the fact that they gave their time and services without pay, and that the work of the association must be kept up.

Several members of the board pledged themselves to bring in at least three new members at once, and several others volunteered to call on at least twenty-five firms, provided they were furnished with a list of names of such firms which had been solicited as members and which had failed to respond to the call for membership from any of said firms. This whole matter was finally left to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman.

YOUNG WOMAN'S FATAL ERROR.

She Took Strychnine for Bromo Soda and Died Soon After.

Elizabeth Rosse, nineteen years old, of 302 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, died at her home early yesterday morning from the effects of strychnine which she took in mistake for bromo soda. She went out on her bicycle Monday night, and returned to her home about 10 o'clock, complaining of a severe headache.

"I guess I'll take some bromo soda. Perhaps that will cure me," she said to her mother. A moment later she went into a closet where the drug was kept and took a dose from a bottle which she supposed contained what she wanted. Her mother heard a faint cry, and then the girl staggered from the closet and fell to the floor of the kitchen.

Dr. Rulson of 252 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was hastily summoned. He saw at once that the girl had taken strychnine. The bottle containing the poison was standing on the closet shelf beside the harmless drug which the young woman had looked to for relief. She died shortly after.

Just as soon as any article proves itself worthy and a success, somebody promptly tries to kill it by cheapening it; and in cheapening it they lose the very qualities which make it a success.

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COUNSELOR NOLAN'S CASE.

Appears as Plaintiff in the City Court Seeking $2,000 Damages — A Sealed Verdict Directed.

Assistant District Attorney Thomas Nolan—he of gigantic form and sonorous bass voice—was a plaintiff yesterday in the City Court, before Justice O'Dwyer and a jury. He was suing a man by the name of P. Halloran and his employes, who were designated as John Doe and Richard Roe, for $2,000 damages for having knocked him down with their wagon, at Broadway and Chambers Street, on Sept. 11, 1896.

When asked to describe his accident Mr. Nolan said that he was going down to his office on the day of the accident, and was compelled to stop at Chambers Street because of a blockade of wagons and street cars. After the street cars had passed he started across the street, and just as he reached the middle the shaft of a wagon struck him and knocked him down.

Here Mr. Nolan's counsel took him in hand and asked him whether he had suffered as a result of the accident.

"Indeed I have," replied Mr. Nolan. "Even to-day I am subject to fits of dizziness when walking along the street, just as though I was going to faint. For twelve months I suffered excruciating pains in my hips and limbs."

Here Mr. Nolan was asked to illustrate how the accident had happened. With an apology to the Court, he rose and gave an illustration, even to the falling down part of the performance. He then resumed his testimony proper, and declared that he had not had his usual sleep for twelve months. He added: "Before the accident I was about the healthiest of men, and now I suffer greatly."

When the defendant's lawyer began cross-examining Mr. Nolan with the intention of smashing his testimony in some way or other, he started by asking him "How much do you weigh?"

"With my clothes on or as I am in the Turkish bath?" asked the counselor with a merry twinkle in his eye.

"You were not prepared for a Turkish bath when you started to cross Broadway?" queried the defendant's consel.

"No, of course not."

"Well, then, answer my question."

"I weigh 255 pounds," replied the plaintiff.

"From what direction did the wagon come?" asked defendant's counsel.

"Do you want me to tell you?" roared Mr. Nolan.

"All right, tell him," said the Justice.

Nolan then said that the wagon was coming from the direction in which he had walked.

"Did you fall to the east?" he was asked.

"I fell from the east to the west," was the reply.

"Where was the wagon?"

"I don't know. My entire, distinct attention was riveted on my fall."

"Did you see the truck before it struck you?"

"I want you to understand," said Mr. Nolan, "that I have no eyes in my back."

"Did you see the shaft of the wagon before it struck you?"

"No."

"How did you know that the shaft struck you?"

"Just you stand in front of the shaft of an approaching wagon and look in another direction, and you'll know when a shaft strikes you," replied Counselor Nolan, and the spectators laughed.

The cross-examination continued for some time with more or less heat. At last defendant's counsel asked: "You say that for six months you did not sleep?"

"I did not say that I was," shouted Mr. Nolan, "and I don't like your sneers, and you can't confuse me. What I did say was that I did not have that natural sleep, that natural repose, from which come strength and rest of the intellect."

After several other questions plaintiff left the stand, and Dr. John M. Brown, who had attended him after the accident, testified to several contusions that he found on Nolan's body.

The Court directed the jury to bring in a sealed verdict.

HE IS A SOLDIER AND SCHOLAR.

A Bellevue Hospital Official Named Corvin Is a Wonder in His Way.

Bellevue Hospital officials boast of having a man of much erudition and many accomplishments in their service. His name is John Corvin. He is a German by birth and is 55 years of age. Corvin served in the Franco-Prussian war and was promoted and mentioned for valor. He gained distinction in the Algerian wars and afterward came to this country, where he enlisted as a cavalryman. He gained distinction and rank in the Apache war and other Indian conflicts, and afterward went into the infantry, and on account of his skill as a heliographer was placed by Gen. Merritt in that branch of the service. He has served ten years in the service of the United States.

He speaks several modern languages and is said to have a wide knowledge of Oriental tongues. On account of his ability he has been of invaluable service to the officers of Bellevue Hospital. He is a mathematician of no mean ability and has unraveled many a tangle in the reports of the institution. He is a doctor of medicine, and understands the principles of pharmacy and chemistry, as well as those of therapeutics.

Since his sojourn in Bellevue he has learned carpentering and cabinet work, and this, in connection with his knowledge of engineering, has made him an extremely useful man. He went to the hospital a convalescent, two years ago, and receives $15 a month for his services.

Spar-Verein's Officers Elected.

A meeting of the stockholders of the East Side Spar Verein was held yesterday at 225 East Tenth Street. The following officers and Directors were elected: John G. Meister, President; Charles Grambow, Treasurer; Otto F. Ehlers, Secretary; John G. Meyer, Frederick Hauff.

New Lawyers Include Six Women.

About 150 young lawyers were admitted to practice by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. Among the number were six women—Clara D. Blum, Edith J. Griswold, Julia A. Gainey, Florence Lautorbach, Isabella M. Pettus, and Mary G. Pitter. Justice Rumsey delivered a short address after which Clerk Wagstaff administered the oath.

Mrs. Gayler Found in a Canyon.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, June 28.—Mrs. James Gayler, who formerly lived in Ridgewood, N. J., the woman lost in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River on Friday last, was found on Saturday morning. She was lost for twenty-four hours without food or water. Mrs. Gayler arrived here to-night, none the worse for her experience.

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The JAVA PANAMA SAILORS we're selling at . . . . . 48c. and 95c.

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AMUSEMENTS